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NEW DELHI, JANUARY 24—JANUARY 30, 2010, SATURDAY/MAGHA 4—MAGHA 10, 1931

इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह पृथक संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके
Separate Paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

भाग II—खण्ड 3—उप-खण्ड (ii)
PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (ii)

भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों (रक्षा मंत्रालय को छोड़कर) द्वारा जारी किए गए सांविधिक आदेश और अधिसूचनाएं
Statutory Orders and Notifications Issued by the Ministries of the Government of India
(Other than the Ministry of Defence)

कार्मिक, लोक शिकायत तथा पेंशन मंत्रालय

(कार्मिक और प्रशिक्षण विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 18 जनवरी, 2010

का.आ. 280.—केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा अपराध प्रक्रिया संहिता, 1973 (1974 का अधिनियम सं. 2) की धारा 24 की उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य के लखनऊ में विशेष न्यायाधीश की अदालत (आयुर्वेद मामले), लखनऊ में दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना (सी.बी.आई.) द्वारा संस्थापित मामलों के अभियोजन के संचालन के लिए क्रमशः श्री पुरेन्दु चक्रवर्ती, एडवोकेट को विशेष लोक अभियोजक के रूप में तथा विशेष न्यायिक न्यायाधीश की अदालत, लखनऊ में सी.बी.आई. मामलों के संचालन करने के लिए अपील/पुनरीक्षण या पुनरीक्षण या विधि द्वारा स्थापित अपीलीय अदालतों में इन मामलों से उद्भूत अन्य मामलों के अन्वेषण के संबंध में श्रीमती गजाला सुलतान, एडवोकेट को विशेष लोक अभियोजक के रूप में नियुक्त करती है।

[सं. 225/34/2009-एवीडी-III]

चंद्र प्रकाश, अवर सचिव

MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES
AND PENSIONS

(Department of Personnel and Training)

New Delhi, the 18th January, 2010

S.O. 280.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (8) of Section 24 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (Act No.2 of 1974), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri Purnendu Chakravarty, Advocate as Special Public Prosecutors for conducting prosecution of cases instituted by the Delhi Special Police Establishment (CBI) in the State of Uttar Pradesh at Lucknow in the Court of Special Judge (Ayurveda Cases), Lucknow and Smt. Gazala Sultana, Advocate as Special Public Prosecutor for conducting CBI cases in the Court of Special Judicial Magistrate, Lucknow respectively and appeals/revisions or other matters arising out of these cases in revisional or appellate courts established by law.

[No. 225/34/2009-AVD-III]

CHANDRA PRAKASHI, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 18 जनवरी, 2010

का.आ. 281.—केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा अपराध प्रक्रिया संहिता, 1973 (1974 का अधिनियम सं. 2) की धारा 24 की उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए सीसी सं. 975/2005 और 1137/2005 मुख्य न्यायिक मजिस्ट्रेट के न्यायालय में और आरसी 9/ई/2003/बीएसएंडएफसी/मुंबई से उत्पन्न सीसी सं. 1/2006 विशेष न्यायाधीश, नांदेड (महाराष्ट्र) और अन्य मामले, अपीलें, पुनरीक्षणों अथवा विधि द्वारा स्थापित पुनरीक्षण अथवा अपीलीय न्यायालयों में उक्त मामलों से उत्पन्न अपील, पुनरीक्षण का संचालन करने के लिए श्री बी. आर. घोसले, अधिवक्ता को विशेष लोक अभियोजक के रूप में नियुक्त करती है।

[सं. 225/40/2009-एवीडी-II]

चंद्र प्रकाश, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 18th January, 2010

S.O. 281.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (8) of Section 24 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (Act No. 2 of 1974), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri B. R. Bhosle, Advocate as Special Public Prosecutors for conducting trial of CC Nos. 975/2005 and 1137/2005 in the Court Chief Judicial Magistrate and CC No. 1/2006 in the Court of Special Judge Nanded (Maharashtra) arising out of RC9/E/2003/BS&FC/MUM and appeals, revisions or other matter arising out of said case in revisional or appellate courts established by law.

[No. 225/40/2009-AVD-II]

CHANDRAPRAKASH, Under Secy.

कार्यालय मुख्य आयकर आयुक्त

जयपुर, 18 जनवरी, 2010

सं. 13/2009-10

का.आ. 282.—आयकर नियम, 1962 के नियम 2 सी ए के साथ पठनीय आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 (1961 का 43 वां) की धारा 10 के खण्ड (23 सी) की उपधारा (vi) के द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मुख्य आयकर आयुक्त, जयपुर, एतद्वारा निर्धारण वर्ष 2009-2010 एवं आगे के लिए कथित धारा के उद्देश्य से "श्री दिगम्बर जैन विद्यालय सोसाइटी, सीकर" को स्वीकृति देते हैं बशर्ते कि समिति आयकर नियम 1962 के नियम 2 सी ए के साथ पठनीय आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 10 के उपखण्ड (23 सी) की उपधारा (vi) के प्रावधानों के अनुरूप कार्य करे।

[क्रमांक: मुआआ/अआआ/(मु.)/जय/10(23सी)(vi)/09-10/3848]

बी. एस. दिल्ली, मुख्य आयकर आयुक्त

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF INCOME-TAX

Jaipur, the 18th January, 2010

No. 13/2009-10

S.O. 282.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-clause (vi) of clause (23C) of Section 10 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) read with rule 2CA of the Income-Tax Rules, 1962 the Chief Commissioner of Income-tax, Jaipur hereby approves "Shri Digamber Jain Vidyalaya Society, Jaipur" for the purpose of said Section for the A. Ys. 2009-2010 & onwards.

Provided that the society conforms to and complies with the provisions of sub-clause (vi) of clause (23C) of section 10 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 read with rule 2CA of the Income-tax Rules, 1962.

[No. CCIT/JPR/Addl.CIT(Hqrs.)/10(23C)(vi)/2009-10/3848]

B. S. DHILLON, Chief Commissioner of Income-Tax

जयपुर, 18 जनवरी, 2010

सं. 12/2009-10

का.आ. 283.—आयकर नियम, 1962 के नियम 2 सी के साथ पठनीय आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 (1961 का 43 वां) की धारा 10 के खण्ड (23 सी) की उपधारा (iv) के द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मुख्य आयकर आयुक्त, जयपुर, एतद्वारा निर्धारण वर्ष 2005-06 एवं आगे के लिए कथित धारा के उद्देश्य से "राजस्थान मेडिकेयर रिलीफ सोसायटी, जयपुर" को स्वीकृति देते हैं।

बशर्ते कि समिति आयकर नियम 1962 के नियम 2 सी के साथ पठनीय आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 10 के उपखण्ड (23 सी) की उपधारा (iv) के प्रावधानों के अनुरूप कार्य करे।

[क्रमांक: मुआआ/अआआ/(मु.)/जय/10(23सी)(iv) 09-10/3849]

बी. एस. दिल्ली, मुख्य आयकर आयुक्त

Jaipur, the 18th January, 2010

No. 12/2009-10

S.O. 283.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-clause (iv) of clause (23C) of Section 10 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) read with rule 2C of the Income-Tax Rules, 1962 the Chief Commissioner of Income-tax, Jaipur hereby approves "Rajasthan Medicare Relief Society, Jaipur" for the purpose of said Section for the A. Y. 2005-06 & onwards.

Provided that the society conforms to and complies with the provisions of sub-clause (iv) of clause (23C) of Section 10 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 read with rule 2C of the Income-tax Rules, 1962.

[No. CCIT/JPR/Addl.CIT(Hqrs.)/10(23C)(iv)/2009-10/3849]

B. S. DHILLON, Chief Commissioner of Income-Tax

वित्त मंत्रालय

(वित्तीय सेवाएं विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 15 जनवरी, 2010

का.आ. 284.—भारतीय स्टेट बैंक अधिनियम, 1955 (1955 का 23) की धारा 21क के साथ पठित धारा 21 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (ग) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक से परामर्श करके, एतद्वारा श्री सुब्रत घोष, निवासी मेघछाया अपार्टमेंट, फ्लैट सं. 09, चतुर्थ तल, 63 सदर्न एवेन्यू, कोलकाता को उनकी नियुक्ति की अधिसूचना की तारीख से तीन वर्ष की अवधि के लिए अथवा अगले आदेशों तक, जो भी पहले हो, भारतीय स्टेट बैंक के कोलकाता क्षेत्र के स्थानीय बोर्ड के सदस्य के रूप में नामित करती है।

[फा. सं. 9/7/2008-बीओ-I(पार्ट)]

सुमिता डावरा, निदेशक

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(Department of Financial Services)

New Delhi, the 15th January, 2010

S.O. 284.—In exercise of the powers conferred by of clause (c) of sub-section (1) of Section 21, read with Section 21A of the State Bank of India Act, 1955 (23 of 1955), the Central Government, in consultation with Reserve Bank of India, hereby nominates Shri Subrata Ghosh, resident of Meghachhaya Apartment, Flat No. 09, 4th Floor, 63 Southern Avenue, Kolkatta, to be a member of the Local Board of State Bank of India at Kolkatta Region, for a period of three years, from the date of notification of his appointment of until further orders, whichever is earlier.

[F. No. 9/7/2008-BO.I (Pt.)]

SUMITA DAWRA, Director

नई दिल्ली, 19 जनवरी, 2010

का.आ. 285.—बैंककारी विनियमन अधिनियम, 1949 (1949 का 10) की धारा 53 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की सिफारिश पर, एतद्वारा घोषित करती है कि उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 10 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (ग) के उपखण्ड (i) के उपबंध, पंजाब नेशनल बैंक पर उस सीमा तक लागू नहीं होंगे जहां तक इनका संबंध बैंक के अध्यक्ष एवं प्रबंध निदेशक श्री के.आर. कामथ को पीएनबी गिल्ट्स लि. के बोर्ड में निदेशक के रूप में नामित किए जाने से है।

[फा. सं. 20/9/2006-बीओ-I]

सुमिता डावरा, निदेशक

New Delhi, the 19th January, 2010

S.O. 285.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 53 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (10 of 1949), the Government of India on the recommendation of

the Reserve Bank of India, hereby declare that the provisions of sub-clause (i) of clause (c) of sub-section (1) of Section 10 of the said Act shall not apply to Punjab National Bank in so far as it relates to the nomination of Shri K.R. Kamath, Chairman & Managing Director of the Bank as a Director on Board of PNB Gilts Ltd.

[F. No. 20/9/2006-BO. I]

SUMITA DAWRA, Director

नई दिल्ली, 19 जनवरी, 2010

का.आ. 286.—बैंककारी विनियमन अधिनियम, 1949 (1949 का 10) की धारा 53 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की सिफारिश पर, एतद्वारा घोषित करती है कि उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 15 (1) के प्रावधान इण्डियन ओवरसीज बैंक पर उस सीमा तक लागू नहीं होंगे, जहां तक उनका संबंध वित्तीय वर्ष 2009-10 और 2010-11 के लिए मूर्त परिसंपत्तियों का प्रतिनिधित्व न करने वाले व्यय के रूप में मानी गई श्री सुवर्ण सहकारी बैंक लि. की चुनिंदा परिसंपत्तियों और देयताओं के अधिग्रहण के कारण उत्पन्न अपरिशोधित निवल घाटे के संव्यवहार से है।

[फा. सं. 7/41/2008-बीओए]

डी. डी. माहेश्वरी, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 19th January, 2010

S.O. 286.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 53 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (10 of 1949), the Central Government on the recommendation of the Reserve Bank of India, hereby declares that the provisions of Section 15(1) of the said Act shall not apply to the Indian Overseas Bank in so far as they relate to the treatment of the un-amortised net deficit arising out of the takeover of select assests and liabilities of Shri Suvama Sahakari Bank Ltd. being treated as expenditure not represented by tangible assests, for the financial year 2009-10 and 2010-11.

[F. No. 7/41/2008-BOA]

D. D. MAHESHWARI, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 22 जनवरी, 2010

का.आ. 287.—राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक (प्रबंध एवं प्रकीर्ण उपबंध) योजना, 1970/1980 के खंड 8 के उपखंड (1) और तथा खंड 3 के उपखंड (1) के साथ पठित, बैंककारी कंपनी (उपक्रमों का अर्जन एवं अंतरण) अधिनियम, 1970/1980 की धारा 9 की उपधारा 3 के खण्ड (क) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक से परामर्श करने के पश्चात्, एतद्वारा, श्री एम. आर. नायक (जन्म तिथि 13-05-1952), वर्तमान में महाप्रबंधक, कार्पोरेशन बैंक को उनके इस पद का कार्यभार ग्रहण करने की तारीख से और 31-05-2012 तक अर्थात् उस दिनांक की आंतिम

तारीख जब वे अधिवर्षिता की आयु प्राप्त करेंगे अथवा अगले आदेशों तक, जो भी पहले हो, इलाहाबाद बैंक में कार्यपालक निदेशक के पद पर नियुक्त करती है।

[फा. सं. 9/12/2009-बीओ-1]

सुमिता डावरा, निदेशक

New Delhi, the 22nd January, 2010

S.O. 287.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of sub-section (3) of Section 9 of The Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970/1980 read with sub-clause (1) of clause 3 and sub-clause (1) of clause 8 of The Nationalized Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1970/1980, the Central Government, after consultation with the Reserve Bank of India, hereby appoints Shri M.R. Nayak (DoB: 13-5-1952) presently General Manager, Corporation Banks as Executive Director, Allahabad Bank with effect from the date of his taking over charge of the post and upto 31-05-2012 i.e. the last day of month in which he would attain the age of superannuation or until further orders, whichever is earlier.

[F.No.9/12/2009-BO.1]

SUMITA DAWRA, Director

(आर्थिक कार्य विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 21 जनवरी, 2010

का.आ. 288.—वित्त मंत्रालय, आर्थिक कार्य विभाग की तारीख 5 जून, 2009 की समसंख्यक अधिसूचना में आंशिक संशोधन करते हुए, वित्त मंत्रालय, आर्थिक कार्य विभाग के निम्नलिखित अधिकारी को उनके नाम के समक्ष उल्लिखित प्रभाग के केंद्रीय जन सूचना अधिकारी के रूप में नामित किया जाता है :

क्र. सं.	नाम	पदनाम	के स्थान पर	संबंधित विषय
1.	श्री ए.के. श्रीवास्तव	अवर सचिव (एफआईपीबी)	श्रीमती मोनिका धामी	अवसंरचना एवं निवेश प्रभाग में एफआईपीबी

[फा. सं. 1/1/2005-आरटीआई]

एस. कनकाम्बरन, अवर सचिव (आरटीआई)

(Department of Economic Affairs)

New Delhi, the 21st January, 2010

S.O. 288.—In partial modification of Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs' notification of even number dated 5th June, 2009, the following officer of the Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs, is designated as Central Public Information

Officer in respect of Division mentioned against his name :

S. No.	Name	Designation	Vice	Matters relating to
1.	Sh. A. K. Shrivastava	US(FIPB)	Mrs. Monika Dhami	FIPB in (Infrastructure & Investment Division)

[F.No. 1/1/2005-RTI]

S. KANAKAMBARAN, Under Secy. (RTI)

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 22 जनवरी, 2010

का.आ. 289.—ऑटिज्म, प्रमस्तिष्क अंगघात, मानसिक मंदता तथा बहुविकलांगता वाले व्यक्तियों के लिए राष्ट्रीय न्यास अधिनियम, 1999 की धारा 3 (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए और नियुक्ति संबंधी मंत्रिमंडल समिति सचिवालय, कार्मिक, लोक शिकायत तथा पेंशन मंत्रालय, कार्मिक और प्रशिक्षण विभाग के कार्यालय ज्ञापन संख्या 4/14/2009-ई.ओ. (एसएम-11) दिनांक 3 नवम्बर, 2009 के अनुसरण में, सुश्री पूनम नटराजन, अध्यक्ष, राष्ट्रीय न्यास, 16-बी, बड़ा बाजार रोड, ओल्ड राजिन्दर नगर, नई दिल्ली-110060 को 80,000 रुपये नियत के वेतनमान में दिनांक 25-12-2009 की पूर्वाह्न से 3 वर्षों की अवधि के लिए ऑटिज्म, प्रमस्तिष्क अंगघात, मानसिक मंदता तथा बहुविकलांगता वाले व्यक्तियों के लिए राष्ट्रीय न्यास में अध्यक्ष के रूप में पुनर्नियुक्त किया जाता है।

[सं. 1-15/2008-डी.डी-IV]

हरिन्दर कौर, उप सचिव

MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT

New Delhi, the 22nd January, 2010

S.O. 289.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3(4) of the National Trust for Welfare for Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities Act, 1999 and in pursuance of Secretariat of the Appointment Committee of the Cabinet, Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions, Department of Personnel and Training No. 4/14/2009-EO (SM-II) dated 3rd November, 2009, Ms. Poonam Natarajan, Chairperson, National Trust, 16-B, Bada Bazar Road, Old Rajinder Nagar, New Delhi-110060 is reappointed as Chairperson, National Trust for welfare for Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities in the pay scale of Rs. 80,000/-fixed w.e.f. the forenoon of 25-12-2009 for a period of three years.

[F.No.1-15/2008-DDIV]

HARINDER KAUR, Dy Secy.

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 15 जनवरी, 2010

का. आ. 290.—इस मंत्रालय की दिनांक 10-11-2009 की समसंख्यक अधिसूचना के क्रम में तथा चलचित्र (प्रमाणन) नियम, 1983 के नियम 7 एवं 8 के साथ पठित चलचित्र अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 37) की धारा 5 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्र सरकार निम्नलिखित व्यक्तियों को तत्काल प्रभाव से 2 वर्षों की अवधि के लिए अथवा अगले आदेश होने तक, इनमें से जो भी पहले हो, केन्द्रीय फिल्म प्रमाणन बोर्ड के बेंगलूर सलाहकार पैनल का सदस्य नियुक्त करती है :

- (1) श्री एच. वी. कुमार
- (2) श्री शंकरगौड़ा एच. पाटिल
- (3) सुश्री सुरेखा

[फा. सं. 809/5/2009-एफ(सी)]

अभिषा कुमार, निदेशक (फिल्म)

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

New Delhi, the 15th January, 2010

S. O. 290.—In continuation of this Ministry's Notification of even number, dated 10-11-2009 and in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 5 of the Cinematograph Act, 1952 (37 of 1952) read with rules 7 and 8 of the Cinematograph (Certification) Rules, 1983, the Central Government is pleased to appoint the following persons as members of the Bangalore Advisory Panel of the Central Board of Film Certification with immediate effect for a period of two years or until further orders, whichever is earlier :

- (1) Shri H. V. Kumar
- (2) Shri Shankargouda H. Patil
- (3) Ms. Surekha

[F. No. 809/5/2009-F(C)]

AMITABH KUMAR, Director (Films)

नई दिल्ली, 15 जनवरी, 2010

का. आ. 291.—इस मंत्रालय की दिनांक 10-11-2009 की समसंख्यक अधिसूचना के क्रम में तथा चलचित्र (प्रमाणन) नियम, 1983 के नियम 7 एवं 8 के साथ पठित चलचित्र अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 37) की धारा 5 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्र सरकार निम्नलिखित व्यक्तियों को तत्काल प्रभाव से दो वर्षों की अवधि के लिए अथवा अगले आदेश होने तक, इनमें से जो भी पहले हो, केन्द्रीय फिल्म प्रमाणन बोर्ड के मुम्बई सलाहकार पैनल का सदस्य नियुक्त करती है :

- (1) श्री नितीन पी. मावनी
- (2) श्रीमती जयश्री सोपान काम्बले
- (3) सुश्री श्वेता आर. जादव
- (4) श्री प्रशांत ए. काम्बले
- (5) श्री उमेश कुमार राम

[फा. सं. 809/7/2009-एफ(सी)]

अभिषा कुमार, निदेशक (फिल्म)

New Delhi, the 15th January, 2010

S. O. 291.—In continuation of this Ministry's Notification of even number, dated 10-11-2009 and in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 5 of the Cinematograph Act, 1952 (37 of 1952) read with rules 7 and 8 of the Cinematograph (Certification) Rules, 1983, the Central Government is pleased to appoint the following persons as members of the Mumbai Advisory Panel of the Central Board of Film Certification with immediate effect for a period of two years or until further orders, whichever is earlier :

- (1) Shri Nitin P. Mavani
- (2) Smt. Jayshree Sopan Kamble
- (3) Ms. Shweta R. Jadhav
- (4) Shri Prashant A. Kamble
- (5) Shri Umesh Kumar Ram

[F. No. 809/7/2009-F(C)]

AMITABH KUMAR, Director (Films)

नई दिल्ली, 15 जनवरी, 2010

का. आ. 292.—इस मंत्रालय की दिनांक 10-11-2009 की समसंख्यक अधिसूचना के क्रम में तथा चलचित्र (प्रमाणन) नियम, 1983 के नियम 7 एवं 8 के साथ पठित चलचित्र अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 37) की धारा 5 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्र सरकार श्रीमती दीपमाला मोहन को तत्काल प्रभाव से दो वर्षों की अवधि के लिए अथवा अगले आदेश होने तक, इनमें से जो भी पहले हो, केन्द्रीय फिल्म प्रमाणन बोर्ड के दिल्ली सलाहकार पैनल का सदस्य नियुक्त करती है :

[फा. सं. 809/8/2009-एफ(सी)]

अभिषा कुमार, निदेशक (फिल्म)

New Delhi, the 15th January, 2010

S. O. 292.—In continuation of this Ministry's Notification of even number, dated 10-11-2009 and in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 5 of the Cinematograph Act, 1952 (37 of 1952) read with rules 7 and 8 of the Cinematograph (Certification) Rules, 1983, the Central Government is pleased to appoint Smt. Deepmala Mohan as a member of the Delhi Advisory Panel of the Central Board of Film Certification with immediate effect for a period of two years or until further orders, whichever is earlier :

[F. No. 809/8/2009-F(C)]

AMITABH KUMAR, Director (Films)

नई दिल्ली, 15 जनवरी, 2010

का. आ. 293.—इस मंत्रालय की दिनांक 10-11-2009 की समसंख्यक अधिसूचना के क्रम में तथा चलचित्र (प्रमाणन) नियम, 1983 के नियम 7 एवं 8 के साथ पठित चलचित्र अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 37) की धारा 5 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों

का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्र सरकार निम्नलिखित व्यक्तियों को तत्काल प्रभाव से 2 वर्षों की अवधि के लिए अथवा अगले आदेश होने तक, इनमें से जो भी पहले हो, केन्द्रीय फिल्म प्रमाणन बोर्ड के हैदराबाद सलाहकार पैनल का सदस्य नियुक्त करती है :

- (1) डॉ. आर. ए. पद्मनभा राव, 14, जूनियर ऑफिसर्स क्वार्टर, के. टी. रोड, तिरुपति-517 501
- (2) श्री जी. आर. सिरिश भारद्वाज, 129/2, आरटी प्रकाश नगर, बेगम्पेट, हैदराबाद-500 016.

[फा. सं. 809/3/2009-एफ(सी)]

अमिताभ कुमार, निदेशक (फिल्म)

New Delhi, the 15th January, 2010

S. O. 293.—In continuation of this Ministry's Notification of even number, dated 10-11-2009 and in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 5 of the Cinematograph Act, 1952 (37 of 1952) read with rules 7 and 8 of the Cinematograph (Certification) Rules, 1983, the Central Government is pleased to appoint the following persons as members of the Hyderabad Advisory Panel of the Central Board of Film Certification with immediate effect for a period of two years or until further orders, whichever is earlier :

- (1) Dr. R. A. Padmanabha Rao, 14, Junior Officers Quarters, K. T. Road, Tirupati-517 501.
- (2) Shri G. R. Sirish Bharadwaj, 129/2, RT. Prakash Nagar, Begumpet, Hyderabad-500 016.

[F. No. 809/3/2009-F(C)]

AMITABH KUMAR, Director (Films)

नई दिल्ली, 19 जनवरी, 2010

का. आ. 294.—इस मंत्रालय की दिनांक 10-11-2009 की समसंख्यक अधिसूचना के क्रम में तथा चलचित्र (प्रमाणन) नियम, 1983 के नियम 7 एवं 8 के साथ पठित चलचित्र अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 37) की धारा 5 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा श्री विजय श्रीवास्तव को तत्काल प्रभाव से केन्द्रीय फिल्म प्रमाणन बोर्ड के दिल्ली सलाहकार पैनल से हटाया जाता है ।

[फा. सं. 809/8/2009-एफ(सी)]

अमिताभ कुमार, निदेशक (फिल्म)

New Delhi, the 19th January, 2010

S. O. 294.—In continuation of this Ministry's Notification of even number, dated 10-11-2009 and in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 5 of the Cinematograph Act, 1952 (37 of 1952) read with rules 7 and 8 of the Cinematograph (Certification) Rules, 1983, the Central Government hereby removes Shri Vijay Srivastava as a member from the Delhi Advisory Panel of the Central Board of Film Certification with immediate effect.

[F. No. 809/8/2009-F(C)]

AMITABH KUMAR, Director (Films)

नई दिल्ली, 19 जनवरी, 2010

का. आ. 295.—इस मंत्रालय की दिनांक 10-11-2009 की समसंख्यक अधिसूचना के क्रम में तथा चलचित्र (प्रमाणन) नियम, 1983 के नियम 7 एवं 8 के साथ पठित चलचित्र अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 37) की धारा 5 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा श्री राजेश कुमार आचार्य, डी-8/ए, बीजेबी नगर, भुवनेश्वर-751 014 को तत्काल प्रभाव से दो वर्षों की अवधि के लिए अथवा अगले आदेश होने तक, इनमें से जो भी पहले हो, केन्द्रीय फिल्म प्रमाणन बोर्ड की कटक सलाहकार पैनल का सदस्य नियुक्त किया जाता है ।

[फा. सं. 809/4/2009-एफ(सी)]

अमिताभ कुमार, निदेशक (फिल्म)

New Delhi, the 19th January, 2010

S. O. 295.—In continuation of this Ministry's Notification of even number, dated 10-11-2009 and in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 5 of the Cinematograph Act, 1952 (37 of 1952) read with rules 7 and 8 of the Cinematograph (Certification) Rules, 1983, the Central Government is pleased to appoint Shri Rajesh Kumar Acharya, D-8/A, BJB Nagar, Bhubaneswar-751014 as a member of the Cuttack Advisory Panel of the Central Board of Film Certification with immediate effect for a period of two years or until further orders, whichever is earlier.

[F. No. 809/4/2009-F(C)]

AMITABH KUMAR, Director (Films)

नई दिल्ली, 19 जनवरी, 2010

का. आ. 296.—इस मंत्रालय की दिनांक 10-11-2009 की समसंख्यक अधिसूचना के क्रम में तथा चलचित्र (प्रमाणन) नियम, 1983 के नियम 7 एवं 8 के साथ पठित चलचित्र अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 37) की धारा 5 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा श्री कुलदीप जांदा, बी-31, 2018 गली सं. 2, इंदिरापुरी, ताजपुर रोड, लुधियाना को तत्काल प्रभाव से दो वर्षों की अवधि के लिए अथवा अगले आदेश होने तक, इनमें से जो भी पहले हो, केन्द्रीय फिल्म प्रमाणन बोर्ड की दिल्ली सलाहकार पैनल का सदस्य नियुक्त करती है ।

[फा. सं. 809/8/2009-एफ(सी)]

अमिताभ कुमार, निदेशक (फिल्म)

New Delhi, the 19th January, 2010

S. O. 296.—In continuation of this Ministry's Notification of even number, dated 10-11-2009 and in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 5 of the Cinematograph Act, 1952 (37 of 1952) read with rules 7 and 8 of the Cinematograph (Certification) Rules, 1983, the Central Government is pleased to appoint Shri Kuldeep Janda, B-31, 2018 Street No. 2, Indrapuri, Tajpur Road, Ludhiana as a member of the Delhi Advisory Panel

of the Central Board of Film Certification with immediate effect for a period of two years or until further orders, whichever is earlier.

[F.No. 809/8/2009-F(C)]

AMITABH KUMAR, Director (Films)

नई दिल्ली, 19 जनवरी, 2010

का. आ. 297.—इस मंत्रालय की दिनांक 10-11-2009 की समसंख्यक की अधिसूचना के क्रम में तथा चलचित्र (प्रमाणन) नियम, 1983 के नियम 7 एवं 8 के साथ पठित चलचित्र अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 37) की धारा 5 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्र सरकार निम्नलिखित व्यक्तियों को तत्काल प्रभाव से दो वर्षों की अवधि के लिए अथवा अगले आदेश होने तक, इनमें से जो भी पहले हो, केन्द्रीय फिल्म प्रमाणन बोर्ड के मुम्बई सलाहकार पैनल का सदस्य नियुक्त करती है :

- | क्रम सं. | नाम |
|----------|-------------------------|
| (1) | डॉ. कविता रेगे |
| (2) | श्रीमती मिलंजना शाह |
| (3) | श्रीमती नसीम मिठा |
| (4) | श्री नरेंद्रमोहन सिंह |
| (5) | सुश्री नदीम नुसरथ |
| (6) | श्री अफजल सिद्दिकी |
| (7) | श्रीमती रफिया मरिदिया |
| (8) | श्रीमती जयश्री संगीतराव |
| (9) | श्री गोपाल शर्मा |

[फा. सं. 809/7/2009-एफ(सी)]

अमिताभ कुमार, निदेशक (फिल्म)

New Delhi, the 19th January, 2010

S. O. 297.—In continuation of this Ministry's Notification of even number, dated 10-11-2009 and in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 5 of the Cinematograph Act, 1952 (37 of 1952) read with rules 7 and 8 of the Cinematograph (Certification) Rules, 1983, the Central Government is pleased to appoint the following persons as members of the Mumbai Advisory Panel of the Central Board of Film Certification with immediate effect for a period of two years or until further orders, whichever is earlier :

- (1) Dr. Kavita Rege
- (2) Smt. Milanjana Shah
- (3) Smt. Naseem Mitha
- (4) Shri Narendramohan Singh
- (5) Ms. Nadeem Nusrath
- (6) Shri Afzal Siddiqui
- (7) Smt. Rafia Maridia
- (8) Smt. Jayashree Sangitrao
- (9) Shri Gopal Sharma

[F.No. 809/7/2009-F(C)]

AMITABH KUMAR, Director (Films)

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 12 जनवरी, 2010

का. आ. 298.—केन्द्रीय सरकार भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान परिषद् अधिनियम, 1956 (1956 का 102) की धारा 3 की उप-धारा (1) के खण्ड (क) के अनुसरण में और हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार से परामर्श करने के बाद डॉ. (श्रीमती) जयश्री शर्मा, निदेशक, चिकित्सा शिक्षा एवं अनुसंधान, हिमाचल प्रदेश, शिमला को इस अधिसूचना के जारी होने से पांच वर्षों के लिए भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान परिषद् के सदस्य के रूप में मनोनीत किया है :-

अतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 3 की उप-धारा (1) के उपबंध के अनुसरण में केन्द्र सरकार एतद्वारा भारत सरकार के तत्कालीन स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय की दिनांक 9 जनवरी, 1960 की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 138 में निम्नलिखित संशोधन करती है, अर्थात् :-

उक्त अधिसूचना में "धारा 3 की उप-धारा (1) के खण्ड (क) के अधीन मनोनीत" शीर्षक के अंतर्गत क्रम संख्या 21 और उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टियों के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित प्रविष्टियां प्रतिस्थापित की जाएंगी, अर्थात् :-

"21. (श्रीमती) जयश्री शर्मा, हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार"
निदेशक,
चिकित्सा शिक्षा एवं अनुसंधान
हिमाचल प्रदेश, शिमला

[सं. वी. 11013/1/2009-एम ई (नीति-1)]

आर. शंकरन, अवर सचिव

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

New Delhi, the 12th January, 2010

S. O. 298.—Whereas the Central Government, in pursuance of clause (a) of sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (102 of 1956) and in consultation with the Government of Himachal Pradesh have nominated Dr. (Smt.) Jaishree Sharma, Director, Medical Education and Research, Himachal Pradesh, Shimla to be a member of the Medical Council of India for five years with effect from the date of issue of this notification.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provision of sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendment in the Notification of the Government of India in the then Ministry of Health number S.O. 138 dated the 9th January, 1960, namely :—

In the said Notification, under the heading, "Nominated under clause (a) of sub-section (1) of Section 3", for serial number 21 and the entries thereto, the following entries shall be substituted, namely :—

"21. Dr. (Smt.) Jaishree Sharma Government of
Director Himachal Pradesh"
Medical Education and
Research Himachal
Pradesh, Shimla.

[No. V. 11013/1/2009-ME (P-1)]

R. SANKARAN, Under Secy.

उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय

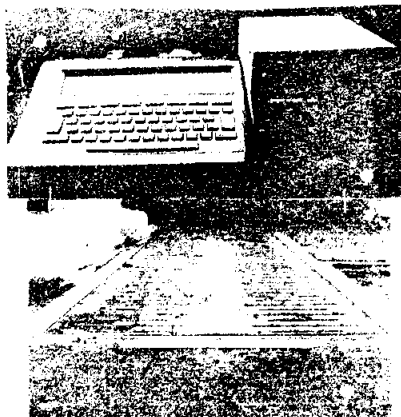
(उपभोक्ता मामले विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 18 दिसम्बर, 2009

का.आ. 299.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों को प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स सेन्सीनोवा टेक्नोलॉजी प्रा. लि., #166, तीसरा क्रॉस, सातवां मैन, भुवनेश्वरी नगर, टी दसराहल्ली, बंगलौर-560 057 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले "एसटीपीएल-डब्ल्यू बी" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (वेब्रिज टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "इनोवा" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/08/509 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (वेब्रिज टाइप) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 40 टन है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 200 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 10 कि. ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



मॉडल को सीलिंग करने के प्रावधान का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

उपकरण में इंडीकेटर में छेद करते हुए सील बंद किया जा सकेगा और इसके बाद इन छेदों में इस्पात तार को डालते हुए एक लीड सील लगाई जाएगी। सील को तोड़े बिना इंडीकेटर को खोला नहीं जा सकता। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 5 टन से अधिक और 100 टन तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$, $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21 (182)/2008]

आर. माथुरबूधम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

(Department of Consumer Affairs)

New Delhi, the 18th December, 2009

S.O. 299.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Weighbridge Type) with digital indication of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) of series "STPL-WB" and with brand name "INNOVA" (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Senseinnova Technologies Pvt. Ltd., # 166, 3rd Cross, 7th Main, Bhuvanewari Nagar, T. Dasarahalli, Bangalore- 560 057 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/08/509.

The said model is a strain guage type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Weighbridge Type) with a maximum capacity of 40 tonne and minimum capacity of 200kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 10.kg. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.



Figure-2—Sealing provision of the indicator of the model

Sealing can be done by making holes in the indicator of the instrument, then a steel wire is passed through these holes and a lead seal is applied. The indicator cannot be opened without tampering the seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 5 tonne and up to 100 tonne with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5 g. or more and with 'e' value 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21 (182)/2008]

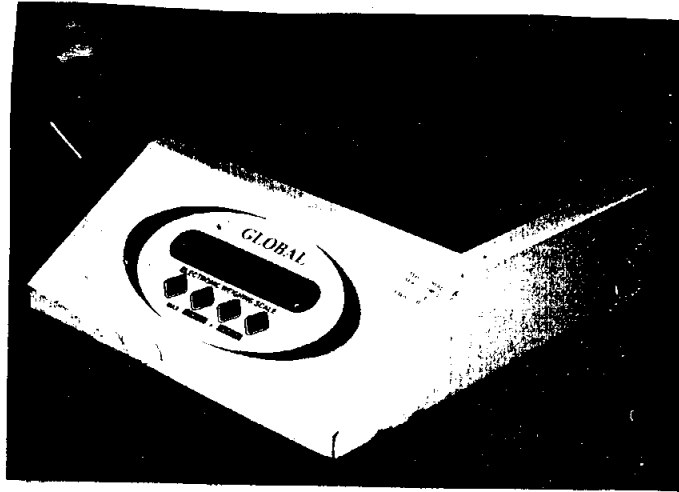
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 7 जनवरी, 2010

का.आ. 300.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स ग्लोबल स्केल इंडस्ट्रिज, तिराहा मस्जिद हाजी मुनीर, पड़ाव दुबे, आगरा रोड, अलीगढ़-202001, उत्तर प्रदेश द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले "जीएस आई" श्रृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "ग्लोबल" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/08/540 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 2 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है। जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



मॉडल को सीलिंग करने के प्रावधान का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

सर्किट डायग्राम की सुरक्षा और मेकेनिकल एसेम्बली को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों से रोकने लिए स्केल की स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट पर दायीं/पीछे की तरफ लीड सील लगाई जाती है। सील तोड़े बिना उपकरण को खोला नहीं जा सकता। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि.ग्रा. से 50 मि.ग्रा. तक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 50,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 100 मि. ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 5,000 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^3 , 2×10^3 , 5×10^3 , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21 (203)/2008]

आर. माथुरबूधम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 7th January, 2010

S.O. 300.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of High accuracy (Accuracy class-II) of series "GSI" and with brand name "GLOBAL" (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Global Scale Industries, Tiraha Masjid Haji Munir, Parao Dubey, Agra Road, Aligarh-202001, U.P. and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/08/540;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 30kg. and minimum capacity of 100kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 2g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

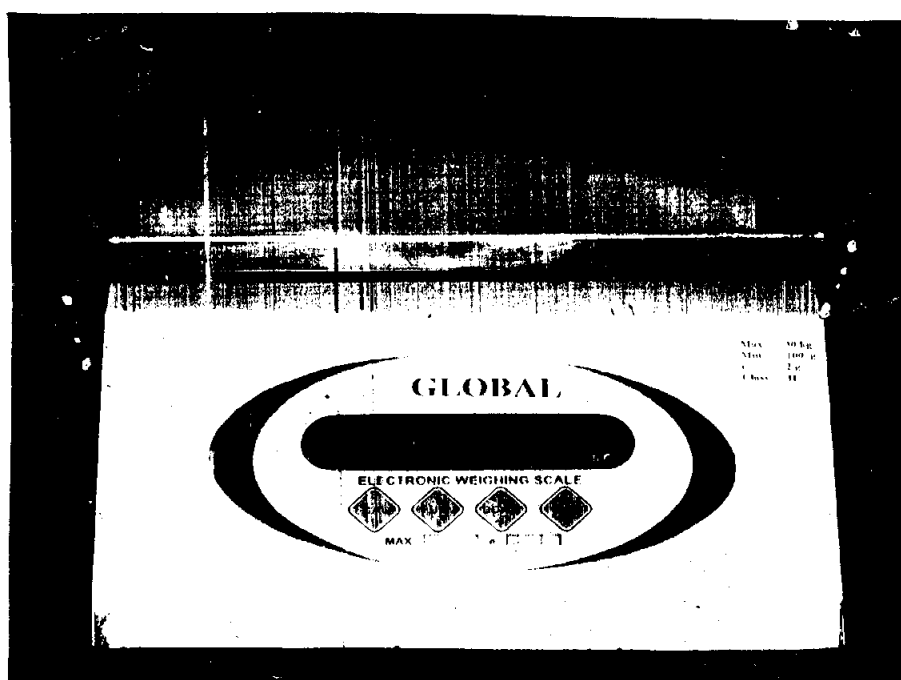


Figure 2—Schematic diagram of the model

Lead seal is affixed on the stamping plate at the right side/back side of the scale for the security of circuit diagram and mechanical assembly to avoid the fraudulent use. The instrument cannot be opened without breaking the seals. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 1mg. to 50mg. and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5,000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100mg. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21 (203)/2008]

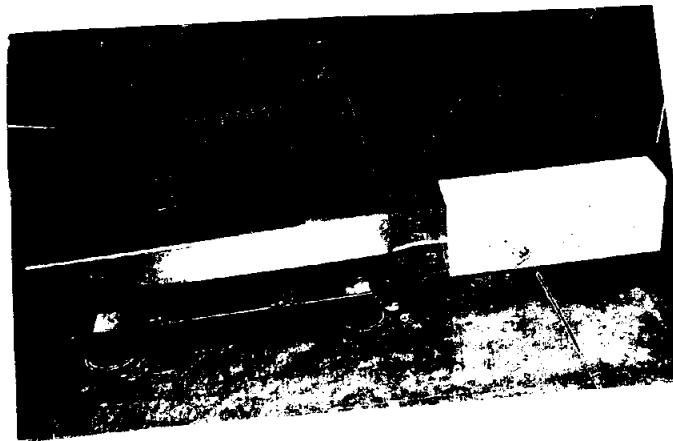
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 7 जनवरी, 2010

का.आ. 301.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों को प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स ग्लोबल स्केल इंडस्ट्रिज, तिराहा मस्जिद हाजी मुनीर, पड़ाव दुबे, आगरा रोड, अलीगढ़-202001, उत्तर प्रदेश द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले “जीपीएस” श्रृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “ग्लोबल” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/08/541 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 200 कि.ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 1 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 50 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है। जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



मॉडल को सीलिंग करने के प्रावधान का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम।

स्केल के बाईं तरफ मैकेनिकल सीलिंग की जाती है। यह सीलिंग वायर सीलर ब्लॉक और मेटल वायर मेश से की जाती है। सील तोड़े बिना स्केल को खोला नहीं जा सकता। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से अधिक और 5,000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$, $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21 (203)/2008]

आर. माथुरबूधम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 7th January, 2010

S.O. 301.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with digital indication of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) of series "GPS" and with brand name "GLOBAL" (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Global Scale Industries, Tiraha Masjid Haji Munir, Parao Dubey, Agra Road, Aligarh-202001, U.P. and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/08/541;

The said model is a strain guage type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with a maximum capacity of 200 kg. and minimum capacity of 1kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 50 g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.



Figure 2—Sealing provision of the indicator of model.

Lead seal is affixed on the stamping plate at the right side/back side of the indicator for the security of circuit diagram and mechanical assembly to avoid the fraudulent use. The indicator can not be opened without breaking the seals. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50 kg. and up to 5,000 kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5 g. or more and with 'e' value 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21 (203)/2008]

R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 7 जनवरी, 2010

का.आ. 302.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स रमन वेट्रोनिक्स, 8/10, ईस्ट पटेल नगर, नई दिल्ली-110 008 द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग II) वाले “आर डब्ल्यू जे” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “रमन” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/08/192 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 2 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है। जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित, आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



मॉडल को सीलिंग करने के प्रावधान का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम।

तुला को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों से रोकने के लिए उसकी दायीं तरफ स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट जोड़ कर लीड सील लगाई जाती है। सील तोड़ बिना तुला के कवर को खोला नहीं जा सकता। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि.ग्रा. से 50 मि.ग्रा. तक के “ई” मान के लिए 100 से 50,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 100 मि.ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 5000 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$, $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21 (91)/2008]

आर. माथुरबूधम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 7th January, 2010

S.O. 302.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of High accuracy (Accuracy Class-II) of series "RWJ" and with brand name "RAMAN" (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Raman Weightronics, 8/10, East Patel Nagar, New Delhi-110008 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/08/192;

The said model is a strain guage type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 30kg. and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (e) is 2g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.



Figure 2—Schematic diagram of the model.

Lead seal is affixed on the stamping plate attached with right side of the weighing scale to avoid the fraudulent use. Cover of the weighing scale can not be opened without breaking the seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 1 mg to 50 mg. and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 50,000 or 'e' value of 100 mg or more and with 'e' value 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21 (91)/2008]

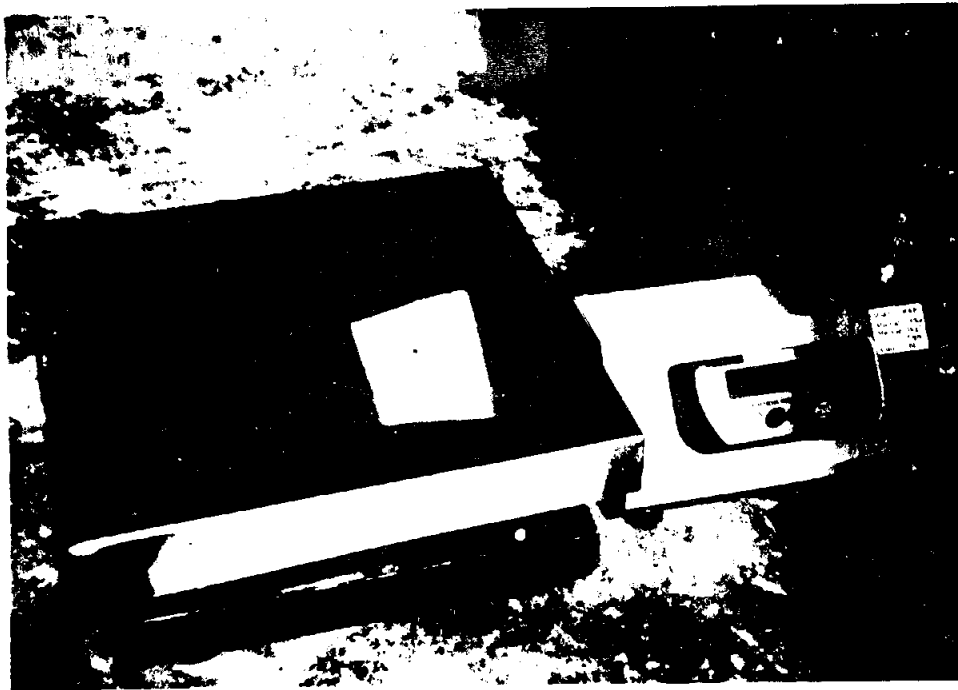
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 7 जनवरी, 2010

का.आ. 303.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स रमन वेदोनिक्स, 8/10, ईस्ट पटेल नगर, नई दिल्ली-110 008 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले “आरडब्ल्यूपी” श्रृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “रमन” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/08/193 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 300 कि.ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 1 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 50 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है। जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



मॉडल को सीलिंग करने के प्रावधान का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

तुला को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों से रोकने के लिए उसकी दायीं तरफ स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट जोड़कर लीड सील लगाई जाती है। सील तोड़े बिना तुला के कवर को खोला नहीं जा सकता। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से और 5000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान 1×10^3 , 2×10^3 , 5×10^3 , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21 (91)/2008]

आर. माथुरवृथम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 7th January, 2010

S.O. 303.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with digital indication of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) of series "RWP" and with brand name "RAMAN" (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Raman Weightronics, 8/10, East Patel Nagar, New Delhi-110008 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/08/193;

The said model is a strain guage type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with a maximum capacity of 300kg. and minimum capacity of 1kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 50g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.



Figure 2—Sealing provision of the indicator of model

Lead seal is affixed on the stamping plate attached with right side of the indicator of the weighing scale to avoid the fraudulent use. Indicator of the weighing scale can not be opened without breaking the seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50kg. and up to 5000 kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5 g. or more and with 'e' value 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21 (91)/2008]

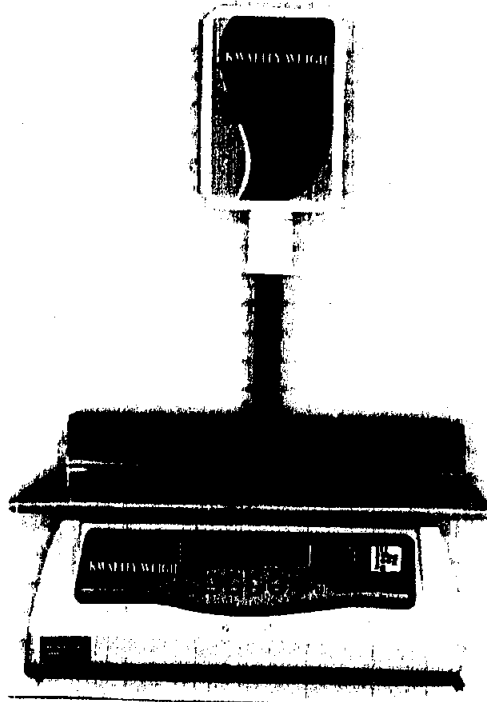
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 7 जनवरी, 2010

का.आ. 304.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स क्वालिटी व्हे (इंडिया), विलेज-तूरन, अमलोह रोड, भान्बरी कांटा मंडी के पास, गोविन्दगढ़, जिला फतेहगढ़-साहिब-147301, पंजाब द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले “के डब्ल्यू टी-11” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “क्वालिटी व्हे” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/08/524 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 5 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



मॉडल को सीलिंग करने के प्रावधान का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

उपकरण के इंडीकेटर को सील बंद करने के लिए इसके ढांचे के आधार प्लेट और शीर्ष कवर में छेद किए जाएंगे और बाद में एक लीड वायर को इन छेदों में डालकर लीड सील द्वारा बंद किया जाएगा। सील को तोड़े बिना उपकरण को खोला नहीं जा सकेगा। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि.ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा. तक के “ई” मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान 1×10^{-6} , 2×10^{-6} , 5×10^{-6} , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21 (193)/2008]

आर. माथुरबूथम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 7th January, 2010

S.O. 304.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Tabletop Type) with digital indication of "KWT-11" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) and with brand name "KWALITY WEIGH" (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Kwaliti Weigh (India), Village-Tooran, Amloh Road, Nr. Bhambri Kanta Mandi, Gobindgarh, Dist.-Fatehgarh-Sahib-147301, Punjab and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/08/524.

The said model is a strain guage type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Tabletop Type) with a maximum capacity of 30 kg. and minimum capacity of 100 g. The verification scale interval (e) is 5 g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternate current power supply.

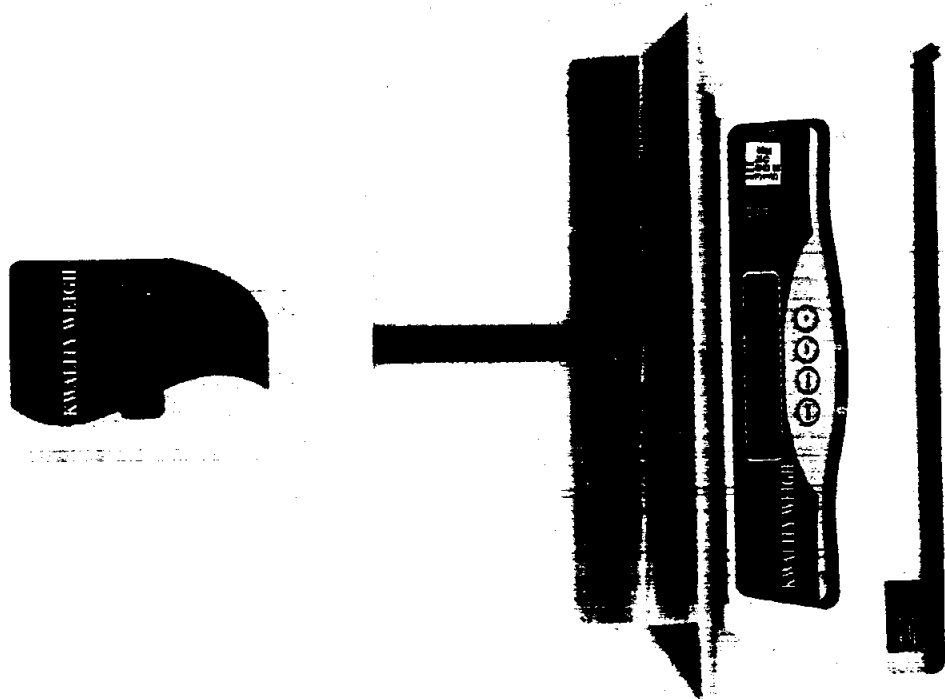


Figure-2—Sealing diagram of the model.

For sealing holes are made in the base plate and top cover in the body of the indicator of the instrument and then a lead wire is passed through these holes and sealed by a lead seal. The instrument cannot be opened without tampering the seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50 kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100 mg. to 2 g. and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5 g. or more and with 'e' value 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21 (193)/2008]

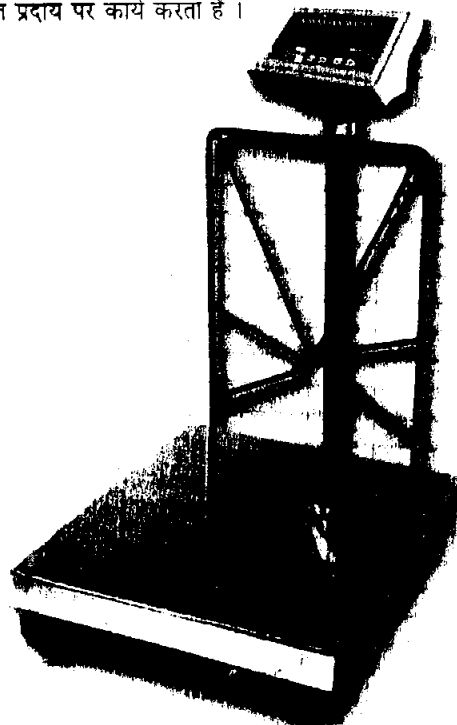
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 7 जनवरी, 2010

का.आ. 305.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स क्वालिटी टहे (इंडिया), विलेज-तूरन, अमलोह रोड, भाम्बरी कांटा मंडी के पास, गोबिन्दगढ़, जिला फतेहगढ़-साहिब-147301, पंजाब द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले “के डब्ल्यू पी-5” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “क्वालिटी टहे” हैं (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/08/525 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार का) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 300 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 1 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 50 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



मॉडल को सीलिंग करने के प्रावधान का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

उपकरण के इंडिकेटर को सीलबंद करने के लिए इसके ढांचे के आधार प्लेट और शीर्ष कवर में छेद किए जाएंगे और बाद में एक लीड वायर को इन छेदों में डाल कर लीड सील द्वारा सील बंद किया जाएगा। सील को तोड़े बिना उपकरण को खोला नहीं जा सकेगा। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 50 कि.ग्रा. से 5000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$, $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21 (193)/2008]

आर. माथुरबूथम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 7th January, 2010

S.O. 305.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with digital indication of medium accuracy (accuracy class-III) of series "KWP-5" and with brand name "KWALITY WEIGH" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Kwaliti Weigh (India), Village-Tooran, Amlah Road, Nr. Bhambri Kanta Mandi, Gobindgarh, Dist.-Fathegarh-Sahib-147301, Punjab and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/08/525;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with a maximum capacity of 300kg. and minimum capacity of 1kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 50g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

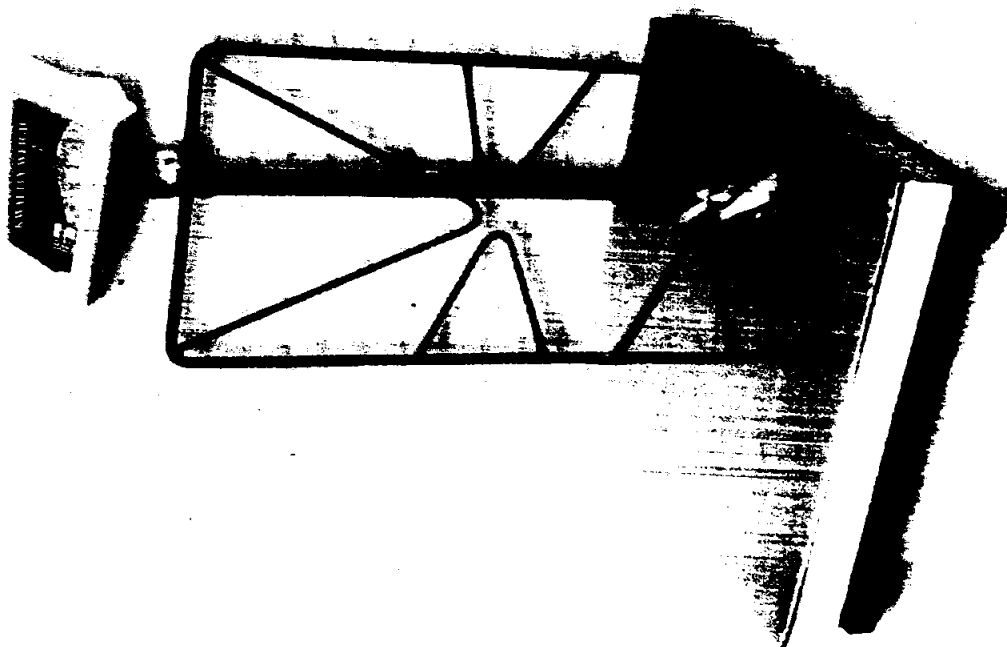


Figure-2—Sealing provision of the indicator of model

For sealing holes are made in the base plate and top cover in the body of the indicator of the instrument and then a lead wire is passed through these holes and sealed by a lead seal. The indicator can not be opened without tampering the seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50 kg and upto 5000kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21 (193)/2008]

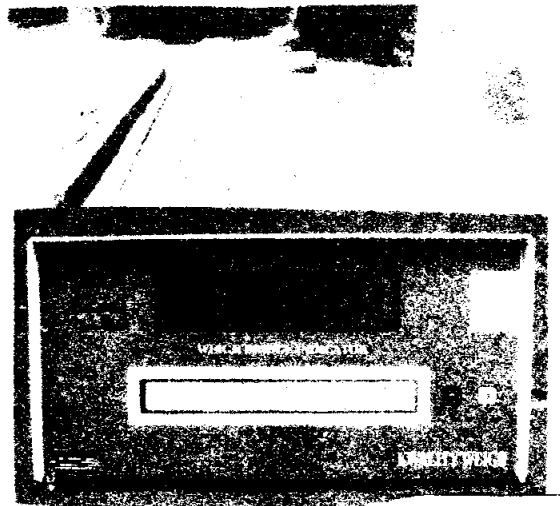
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 7 जनवरी, 2010

का.आ. 306.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स क्वालिटी व्हे (इंडिया), विलेज-तूरन, अमलोह रोड, भाम्बरी कांटा मंडी के पास, गोबिन्दगढ़, जिला फतेहगढ़-साहिब-147301, पंजाब द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले "के डब्ल्यू" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (वेब्रिज प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "क्वालिटी व्हे" हैं (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/08/526 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित (वेब्रिज प्रकार) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 टन है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 5 कि.ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



मॉडल को सीलिंग करने के प्रावधान का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

उपकरण के इंडिकेटर को सीलबंद करने के लिए इसके ढांचे के आधार प्लेट और शीर्ष कवर में छेद किए जाएंगे और बाद में एक लीड वायर को इन छेदों में डाल कर लीड सील द्वारा सील बंद किया जाएगा। सील को तोड़े बिना उपकरण को खोला नहीं जा सकेगा। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 5 टन से 100 टन तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$, या $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21 (193)/2008]

आर. माधुरबूधम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 7th January, 2010

S.O. 306.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Weighbridge type) with digital indication of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) of series "KW-4" and with brand name "KWALITY WEIGH" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Kwaliti Weigh (India), Village-Tooran, Amloh Road, Nr. Bhambri Kanta Mandi, Gobindgarh, Distt.-Fathegarh-Sahib-147301, Punjab and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/08/526;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Weighbridge type) with a maximum capacity of 30 tonne and minimum capacity of 100 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 5kg. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

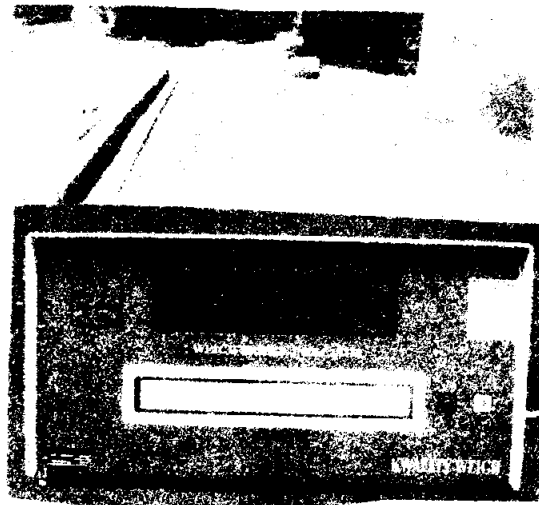


Figure-2—Sealing provision of the indicator of the model

For sealing holes are made in the base plate and top cover in the body of the indicator of the instrument and then a lead wire is passed through these holes and sealed by a lead seal. The indicator can not be opened without tampering the seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 5 tonne and upto 100 tonne with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21 (193)/2008]

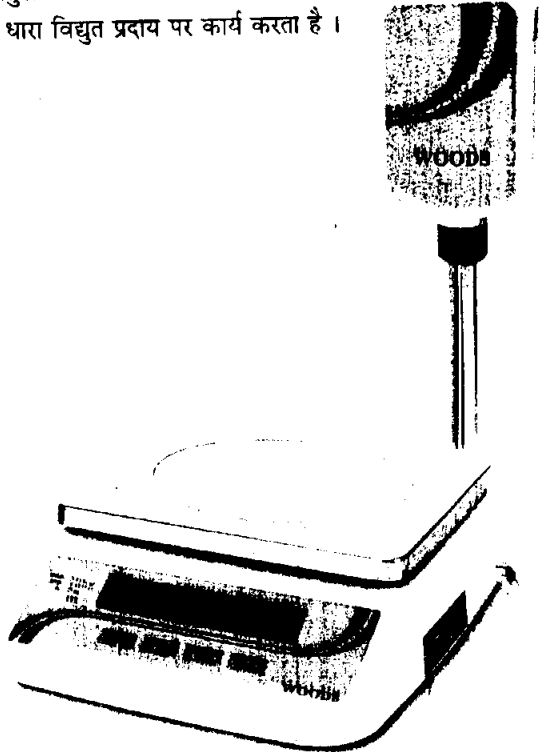
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 7 जनवरी, 2010

का.आ. 307.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स सोहिल इंटरप्राइजिज, बी-70/59, डी.एस.आई.डी.सी. काम्पलैक्स, लारेंस रोड इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, दिल्ली-110035 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले “डब्ल्यू ओ टी” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टाप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “वुड्स” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/08/455 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टाप प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि.ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 5 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



मॉडल को सीलिंग करने के प्रावधान का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

उपकरण के इंडिकेटर की तल प्लेट और शीर्ष कवर में छेद करके, इनमें से सील वायर निकाल कर लीड सील द्वारा सील की जा सकती है। सील तोड़े बिना उपकरण को खोला नहीं जा सकता। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि. ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा. तक के “ई” मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान 1×10^{-6} , 2×10^{-6} या 5×10^{-6} , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21 (149)/2008]

आर. माथुरबूधम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 7th January, 2010

S.O. 307.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by the sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Tabletop type) with digital indication of "WOT" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) and with brand name "WOODS" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Sohil Enterprises, B-70/59, D.S.I.D.C. Complex, Lowrence Road Ind. Area, Delhi-110035 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/08/455;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Tabletop type) with a maximum capacity of 30kg. and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (e) is 5g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

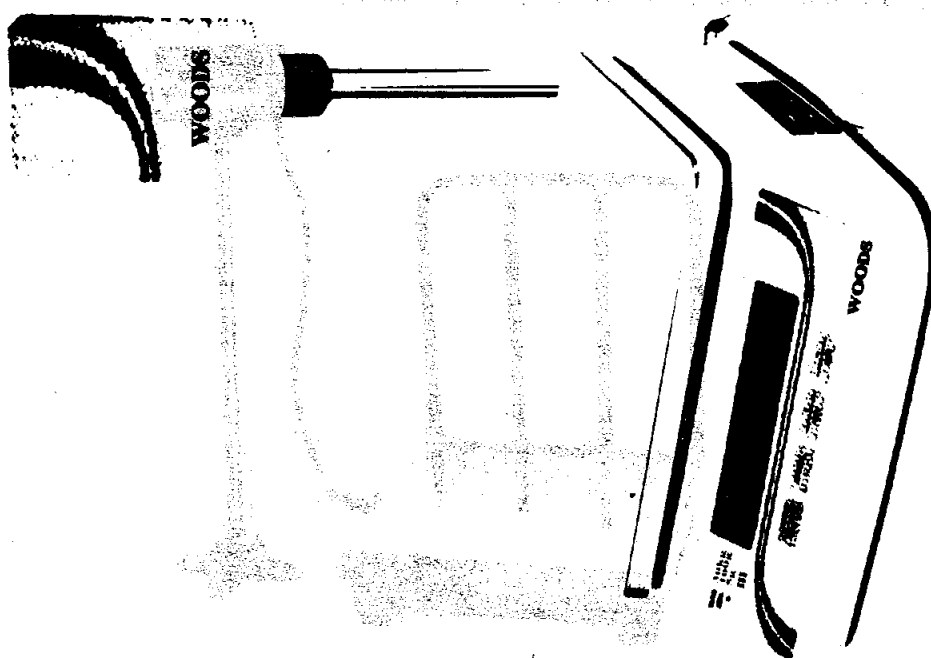


Figure-2—Sealing diagram of the model

Sealing can be done by making holes in the base plate and top cover of the instrument, then a seal wire is passed through these holes and a lead seal is applied. The instrument can not be opened without tampering the seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100mg to 2g and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21 (149) 2008]

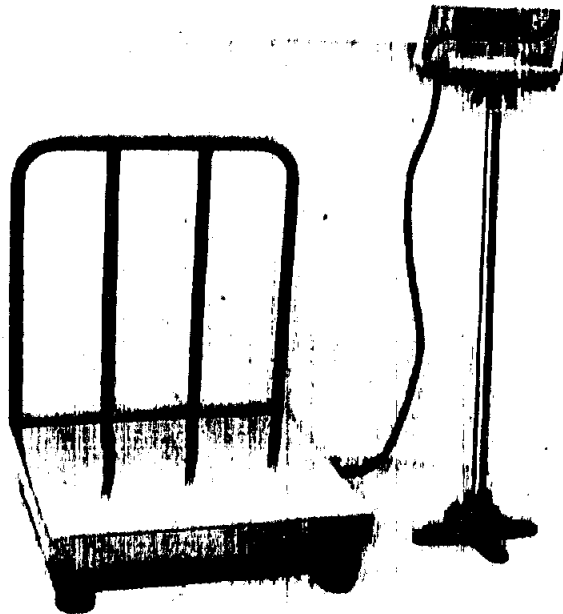
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 7 जनवरी, 2010

का.आ. 308.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स सोहिल इंटरप्राइजिज, बी-70/59, डी.एस.आई.डी.सी. काम्पलैक्स, लारेंस रोड इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, दिल्ली-110035 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले "डब्ल्यू ओ पी" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "बुइस" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/08/456 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है;

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1000 कि.ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 2 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 100 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



A3994

मॉडल को सीलिंग करने के प्रावधान का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

उपकरण के इंडिकेटर की तल प्लेट और शीर्ष कवर में छेद करके, इनमें से सील वायर निकाल कर लीड सील द्वारा सील की जा सकती है। सील तोड़े बिना उपकरण को खोला नहीं जा सकता। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से 5000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$, $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21 (149)/2008]

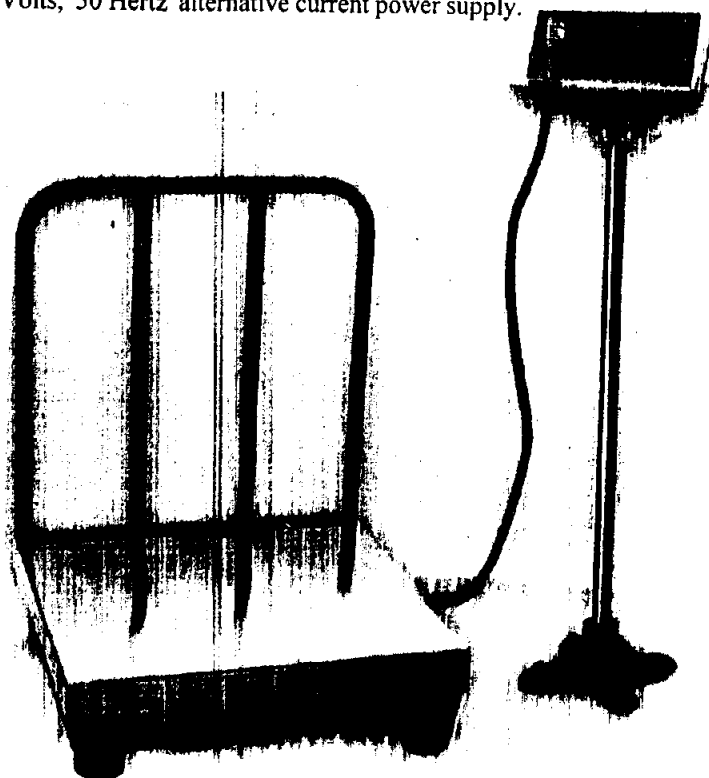
आर. माथुरबूधम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 7th January, 2010

S.O. 308.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with digital indication of medium accuracy (accuracy class-III) of series "WOP" and with brand name "WOODS" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Sohil Enterprises, B-70/59, D.S.I.D.C. Complex, Lowrence Road Ind. Area, Delhi-110035 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/08/456;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with a maximum capacity of 1000kg. and minimum capacity of 2g. The verification scale interval (e) is 100g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.



A3994 Figure-2—Sealing provision of the indicator of model

Sealing can be done by making holes in the base plate and top cover of the indicator of the instrument, then a seal wire is passed through these holes and a lead seal is applied. The instrument can not be opened without tampering the seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50kg. and upto 5000 kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F No. WM-21 (149)/2008]

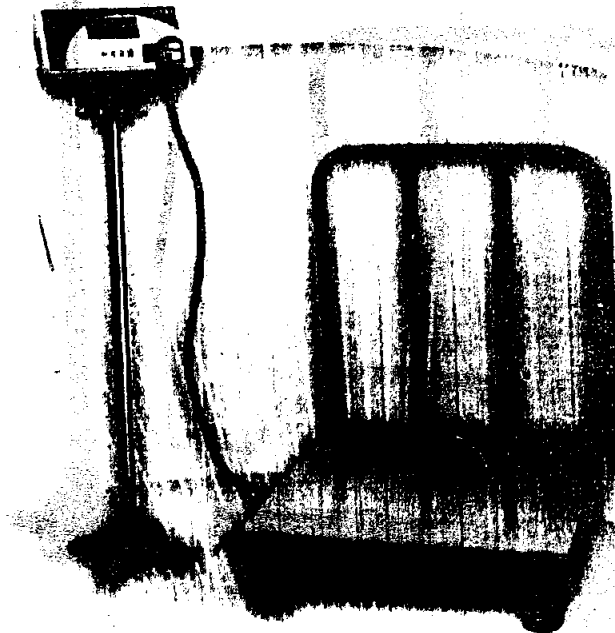
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 14 जनवरी, 2010

का.आ. 309.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स प्रेरणा इलेक्ट्रोनिक्स, फ्लैट नं. 11, दिग्विजय प्लाजा, शानूर वाड़ी, शानूर मिया दरगाह रोड, रेलवे फाटक के पास, औरंगाबाद-431001 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले "एस यू पी" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) तोलन उपकरण के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "सुनिका" हैं (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/08/445 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है;

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1000 कि.ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 2 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 100 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



मॉडल को सीलिंग करने के प्रावधान का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

उपकरण के इंडिकेटर की बेस प्लेट और टॉप कवर में छेदों के जरिये सीलिंग तार को डालकर लीड सील से सीलबंद किया जाता है। इन सीलों को तोड़े बिना उपकरण को नहीं खोला जा सकता। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल को अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और इसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मैन, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से 5000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$, $5 \times 10^*$ के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[1005-094] 15 MAR 2010

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21 (159)/2008]

आर. माथुरबूथम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 14th January, 2010

S.O. 309.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by the sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with digital indication of medium accuracy (accuracy class-III) of series "SUP" and with brand name "SUNIKA" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Prerana Electronics, Flat No. 11, Digvijay Plaza, Shanur Wadi, Shanur Miya Dargah Road, Nr. Railway Crossing, Aurangabad-431001, Maharashtra and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/08/445;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with a maximum capacity of 1000kg. and minimum capacity of 2 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 100g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

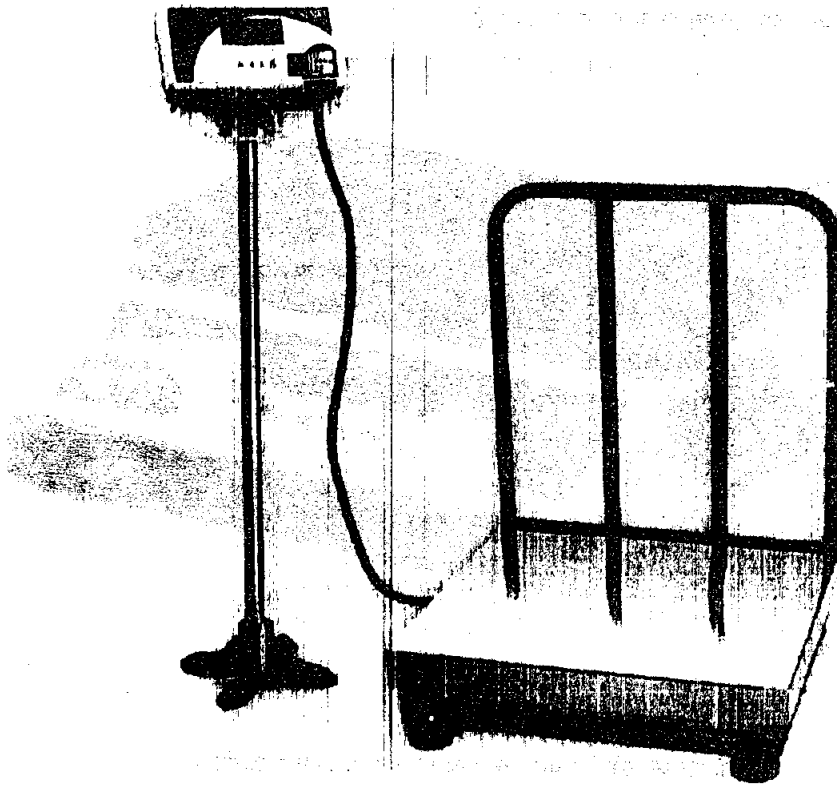


Figure-2—Sealing provision of the indicator of model

Sealing can be done by making holes in the base plate and top cover of the indicator of the instrument, then a seal wire is passed through these holes and a lead seal is applied. The instrument can not be opened without tampering the seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50kg and upto 5000 kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21 (159)/2008]

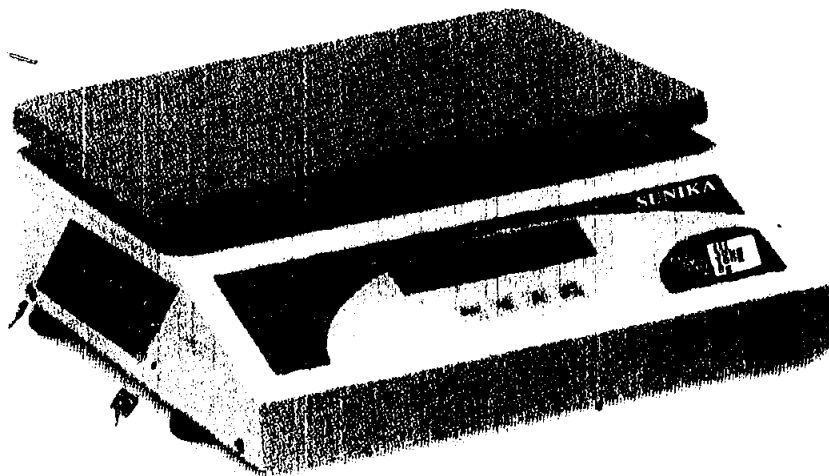
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 14 जनवरी, 2010

का.आ. 310.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स प्रेरणा इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स, फ्लैट नं. 11, दिग्विजय प्लाजा, शानूर वाड़ी, शानूर मिया दरगाह रोड, रेलवे फाटक के पास, औरंगाबाद-431001 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले "एस यू पी" श्रृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित (टेबलटाप प्रकार) तोलन उपकरण के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "सुनिका" हैं (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/08/446 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है;

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि.ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 5 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



मॉडल को सीलिंग करने के प्रावधान का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

उपकरण के इंडिकेटर की बेस प्लेट और टॉप कवर में छेदों के जरिये सीलिंग तार को डालकर लीड सील से सीलबंद किया जाता है। इन सीलों को तोड़े बिना उपकरण को नहीं खोला जा सकता। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि. ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा. तक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^{-6} , 2×10^{-6} , 5×10^{-6} , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21 (159)/2008]

आर. माथुरबूधम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 14th January, 2010

S.O. 310.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Tabletop type) with digital indication of "SUT" series of medium accuracy (accuracy class-III) and with brand name "SUNIKA" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Prerana Electronics, Flat No. 11, Digvijay Plaza, Shanur Wadi, Shanur Miya Dargah Road, Nr. Railway Crossing, Aurangabad-431001, Maharashtra and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/08/446;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Tabletop type) with a maximum capacity of 30kg. and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (e) is 5g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.



Figure-2—Sealing diagram of the model

Sealing can be done by making holes in the base plate and top cover of the instrument, then a seal wire is passed through these holes and a lead seal is applied. The instrument can not be opened without tampering the seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100mg. to 2g. and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21 (159)/2008]

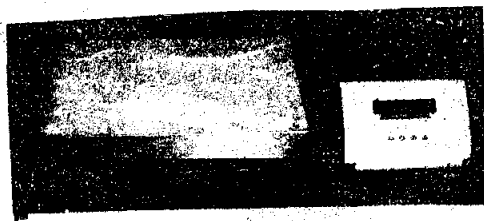
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 14 जनवरी, 2010

का.आ. 311.—कन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स अपोलो स्केल वर्क्स, जतनी वाला बाग, जिओनी मंडी, आगरा-282004 उत्तर प्रदेश द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "एपी-पीएफ" श्रृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "अपोलो" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/08/478 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म टाइप) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 150 कि. ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 400 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 20 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों से बचने के लिए इंडीकेटर के दायी तरफ स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट पर लीड सील लगाई गई है। वेइंग स्केल के हैड होल स्कू और कवर के तल के चारों कोनों से सीलिंग वायर निकाला गया है तब लीड सील लगाई गई है। उपकरण को सील तोड़े बिना खोला नहीं जा सकता। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम ऊपर दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से 5000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$, $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21 (166)/2008]

आर. माथुरब्रूम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 14th January, 2010

S.O. 311.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform Type) with digital indication of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) of series "AP-PF" and with brand name "APOLO" (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Apolo Scale Works, Jatni Wala Bagh, Jeoni Mandi, Agra-282004, U.P. and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/08/478.

The said model is a strain guage type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform Type) with a maximum capacity of 150 kg and minimum capacity of 400g. The verification scale interval (e) is 20g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

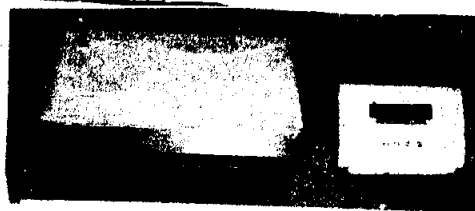


Figure-2—Sealing provision of the indicator of the model.

Lead sealing is affixed on the stamping plate to avoid fraudulent use at the right side of the indicator. Sealing wire is passed through the head whole screw and the cover of the weighing scale at the four corners of the base and then lead seal is applied. The instrument can not be opened without breaking the seals. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50kg and up to 5000kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5 g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F.No. WM-21 (166)/2008]

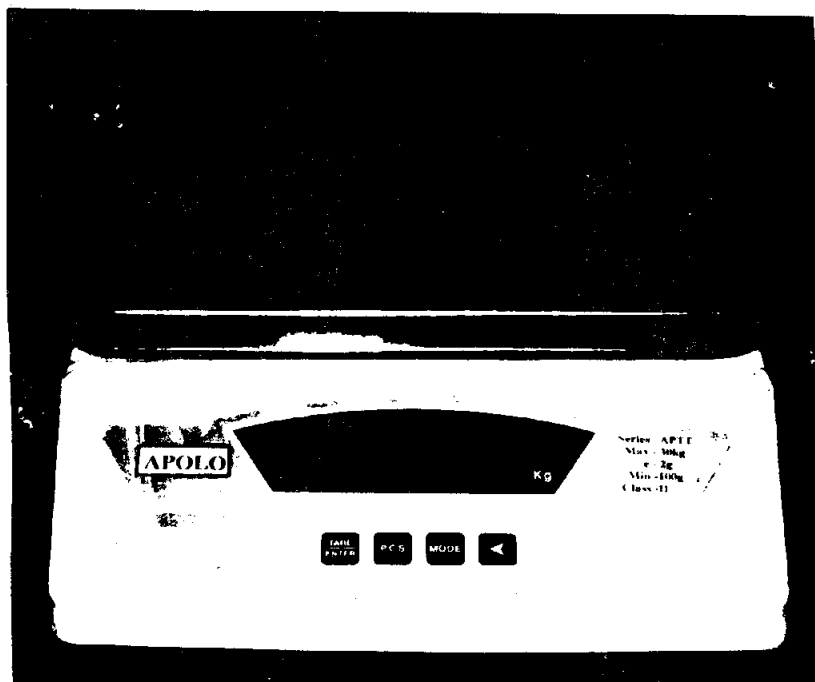
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 14 जनवरी, 2010

का.आ. 312.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स अपोलो स्केल वर्क्स, जतनी वाला बाग, जिओनी मंडी, आगरा-282004 उत्तर प्रदेश द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले “एपी-टीटी” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “अपोलो” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/08/479 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि. ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 2 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी), प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



आकृति 2 : सीलिंग प्रावधान का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम।

कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों से बचने के लिए इंडीकेटर के दायीं तरफ स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट पर लीड सील लगाई गई है। वेइंग स्केल के हैड होल स्कू और कवर के तल के चारों कोनों से सीलिंग वायर निकाला गया है तब लीड सील लगाई गई है। उपकरण को सील तोड़े बिना खोला नहीं जा सकता। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम ऊपर दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि.ग्रा. से 50 मि.ग्रा. तक के “ई” मान के लिए 100 से 50,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 100 मि.ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 5,000 से 50,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$, $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21 (166)/2008]

आर. माधुरबूधम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 14th January, 2010

S.O. 312.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of high accuracy (Accuracy class-II) of series "AP-TT" and with brand name "APOLO" (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Apolo Scale Works, Jatni Wala Bagh, Jeoni Mandi, Agra-282004, U.P. and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/08/479.

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 30 kg. and minimum capacity of 100 g. The verification scale interval (e) is 2 g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

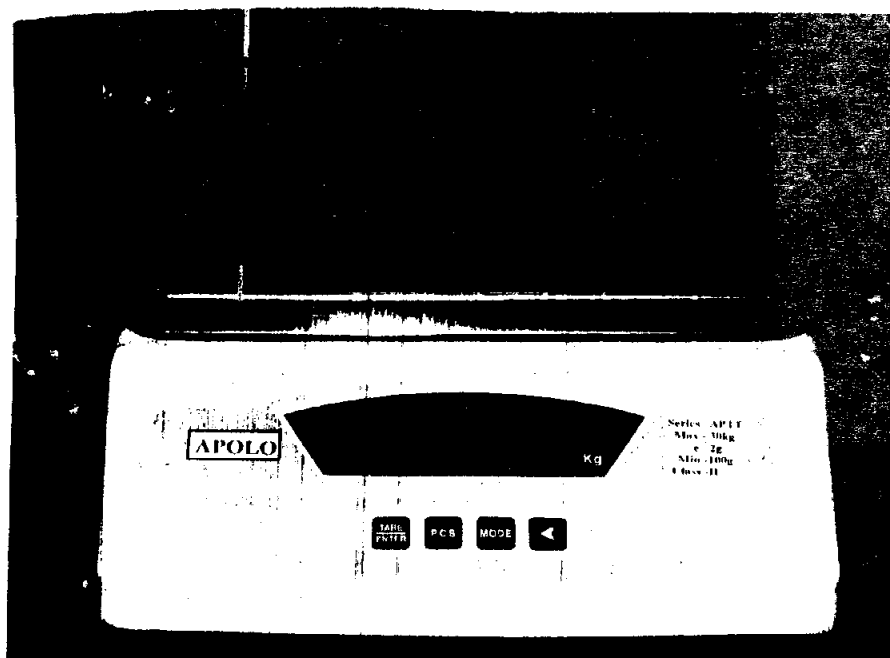


Figure 2 : Schematic diagram of the model.

Lead sealing is affixed on the stamping plate to avoid fraudulent use at the right side of the weighing scale. Sealing wire is passed through the head whole screw and the cover of the weighing scale at the four corners of the base and then lead seal is applied. The instrument can not be opened without breaking the seals. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50 kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 1 mg to 50 mg and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5,000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100 mg. or more and with 'e' value 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21 (166)/2008]

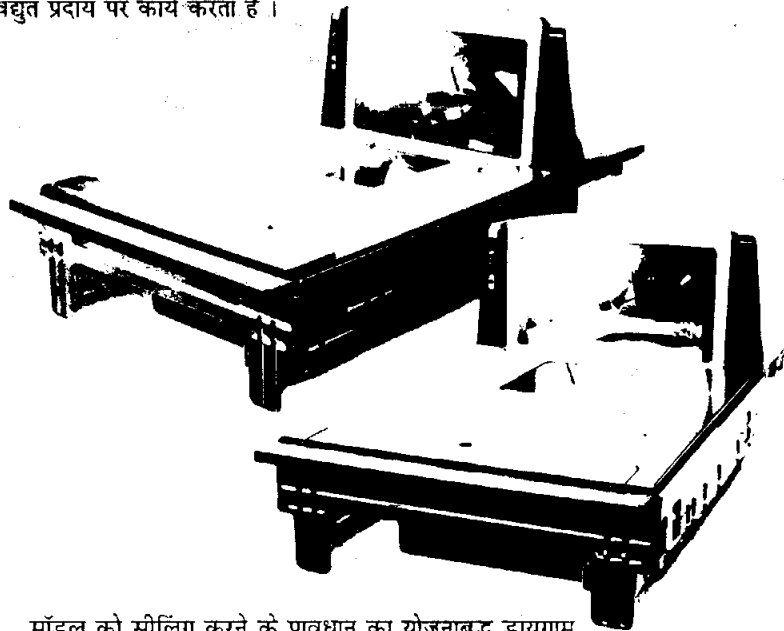
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 14 जनवरी, 2010

का.आ. 313.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, M/s. Datalogic Scanning Inc., 959 Terry Street, Eugene, OR 97404, USA द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "8405" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (इलेक्ट्रॉनिक टेबलटाप टाइप स्कैनर कम वेइंग स्केल) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "MAGELLAN 8400" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे M/s. Essae Suhagraja Industrial Estate, 62/3, Begur Hobli Road, Bommanahalli, Bangalore-560 068 द्वारा भारत में बिक्री से पूर्व अथवा बाद में बिना किसी परिवर्तन के विपणित किया गया है और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/08/141 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित (इलेक्ट्रॉनिक टेबलटाप टाइप स्कैनर कम वेइंग स्केल) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 15 कि. ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 5 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। लिक्विड क्रिस्टल डायोड (एल सी डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। सामान्यतः तोलन के अतिरिक्त, वेइंग स्केल को उत्पाद या पैकेज को जब पलेटन पर रखा जाता है तो स्कैनिंग के प्रयोग में भी लाया जाता है। ग्राहकों की आवश्यकतानुसार स्केल को कम्प्यूटर, प्रिंटर, स्कैनर आदि से आमने-सामने किया गया है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



मॉडल को सीलिंग करने के प्रावधान का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

तोलन उपकरण में प्रदान किए गए छेदों के जरिये लीड और तार को बांध कर तोलन पैन (पल्ले) को सीलबंद किया जाता है। उपकरण को सील तोड़े बिना खोला नहीं जा सकता। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि.ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा. तक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^{-6} , 2×10^{-6} , 5×10^{-6} , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21 (69)/2008]

आर. माथुरबूथम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 14th January, 2010

S.O. 313.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of non-automatic weighing instrument (electronic tabletop type scanner-cum-weighing scale) with digital indication of "8405" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy Class-III) and with brand name "MAGELLAN 8400" (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Datalogic Scanning Inc., 959 Terry Street, Eugene, OR 97404, USA and marketed in India without any alteration before or after sale by M/s. Essae Technologies Pvt. Ltd., C-3, Eaase Suhagraja Industrial Estate, 62/3, Begur Hobli Road, Bommanahalli, Bangalore-560 068 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/08/141;

The said model is a strain guage type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (electronic tabletop type scanner-cum-weighing scale) with a maximum capacity of 15 kg and minimum capacity of 100 g. The verification scale interval (e) is 5 g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Liquid Crystal Diode (LCD) display indicates the weighing result. Apart from normal weighing, the weighing scale can be used for scanning of the product or package when placed on the platen. The scale can be interfaced with computer, printer, scanner etc., as per the requirement of the customer. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

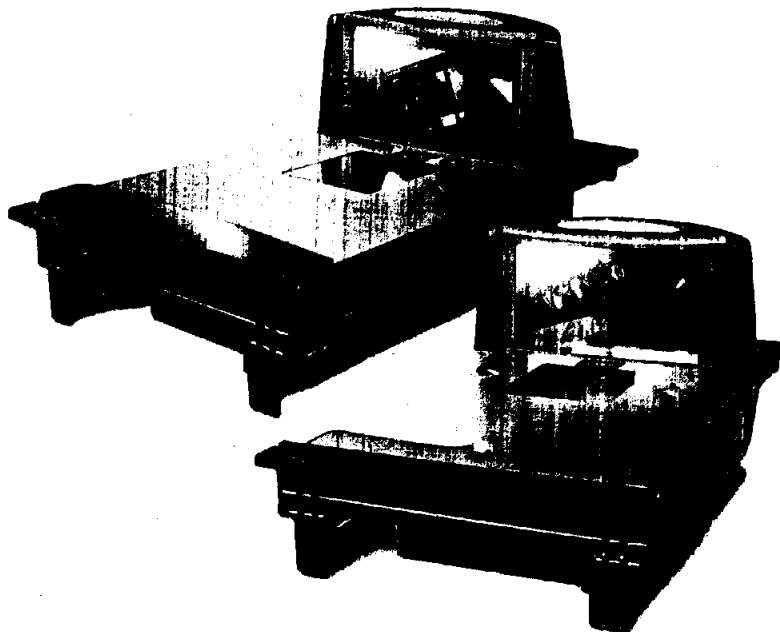


Figure-2—Sealing diagram of the sealing provision of the model.

The weigh pan is sealed by means of lead and wire fastened through the holes provided in the instrument. The instrument can not be opened without breaking the seals. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50 kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100 mg to 2 g and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5 g or more and with 'e' value 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21 (69)/2008]

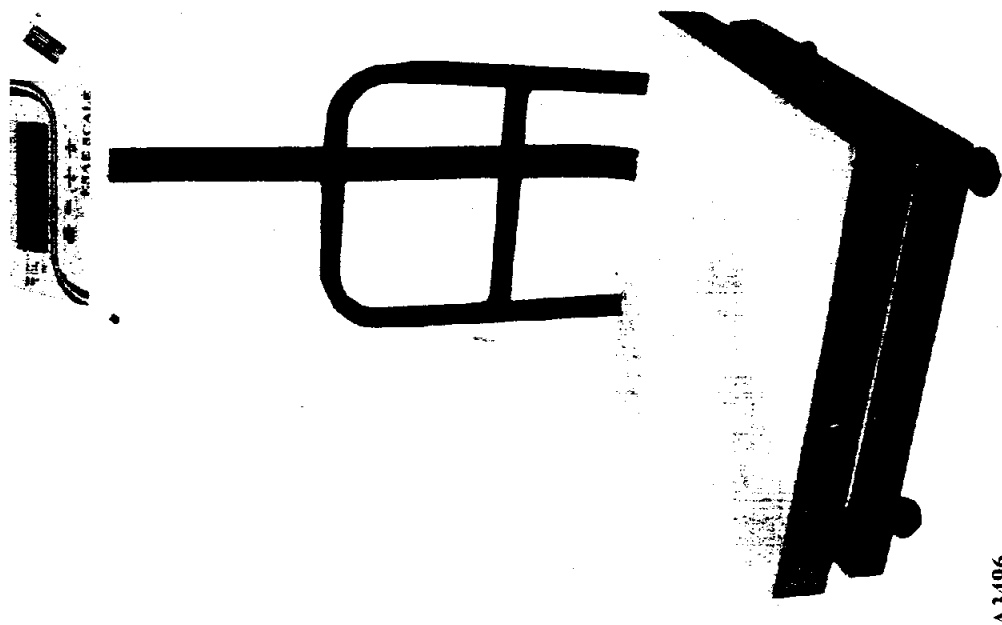
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 14 जनवरी, 2010

का.आ. 314.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स सैश मार्केटिंग, सीटीएस नं. 5780, शाँप नं. 4, कांग्रेस रोड, तिलकवाडी, बेलगांव-590006 कर्नाटक द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "ईसीपी" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "ईएसई" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/08/266 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म टाइप) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1000 कि.ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 2 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 100 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



आकृति-2 सीलिंग प्रावधान का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

स्कैल की बाडी और बाटम प्लेट में बनाए गए छेद में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर लीड सील के साथ सीलिंग की जाती है। सील तोड़ें बिना उपकरण को खोला नहीं जा सकता। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम ऊपर दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि.ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा. तक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^{-3} , 2×10^{-3} , 5×10^{-3} , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21 (113)/2008]

आर. माथुस्वधम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 14th January, 2010

S.O. 314.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform Type) with digital indication of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) of series "ESP" and with brand name "ESAE" (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Saish Marketing, CTS No. 5780, Shop No. 4, Congress Road, Tilakwadi, Belgaum-590006, Karnatka and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/08/266.

The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform Type) with a maximum capacity of 1000 kg. and minimum capacity of 2 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 100 g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

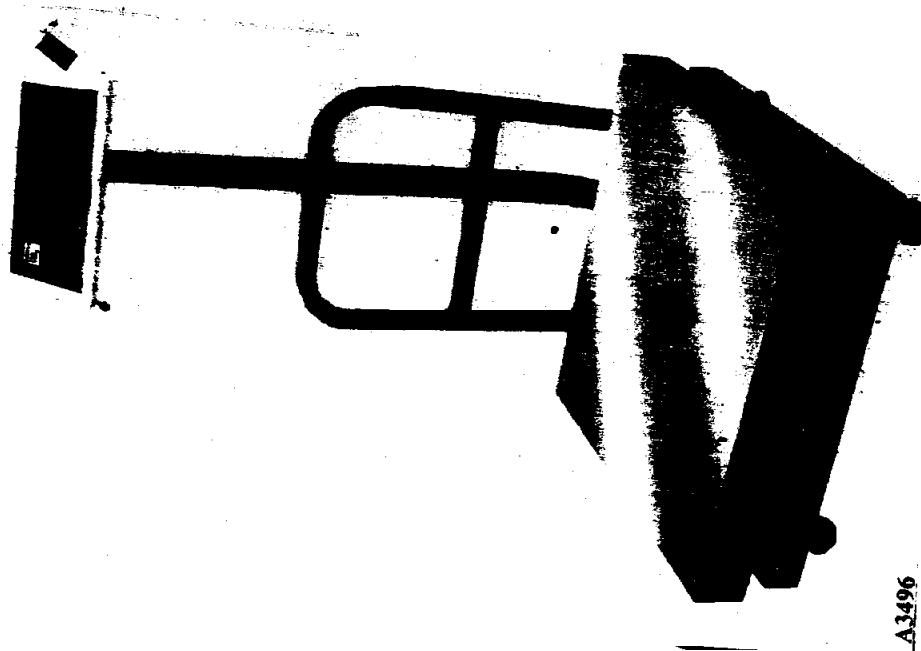


Figure-2—Sealing provision of the indicator of Model.

Sealing is done by the sealing wire passing through the holes made in the bottom plate and body of the indicator of the scale with the lead seal. The indicator can not be opened without breaking the seals. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the Model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50 kg. and up to 5000 kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5 g. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21 (113)/2008]

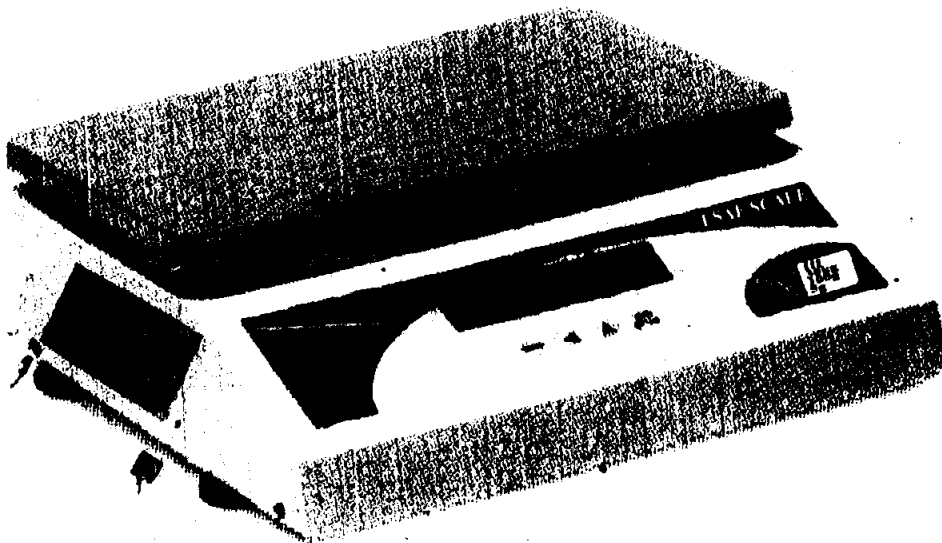
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 14 जनवरी, 2010

का.आ. 315.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स सैश मार्केटिंग, सीटीएस नं. 5780, शॉप नं. 4, कांग्रेस रोड, तिलकवाडी, बेलगांव-590006 कर्नाटक द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले “ईसीटी” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “ईएसई” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/08/267 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप टाइप) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि.ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 5 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



A3495

आकृति-2 सीलिंग प्रावधान का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

स्केल की बाडी और बाटम प्लेट में बनाए गए छेद में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर लीड सील के साथ सीलिंग की जाती है। सील तोड़े बिना उपकरण को खोला नहीं जा सकता। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम ऊपर दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल का अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि.ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा. तक के “ई” मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$, $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21 (113)/2008]

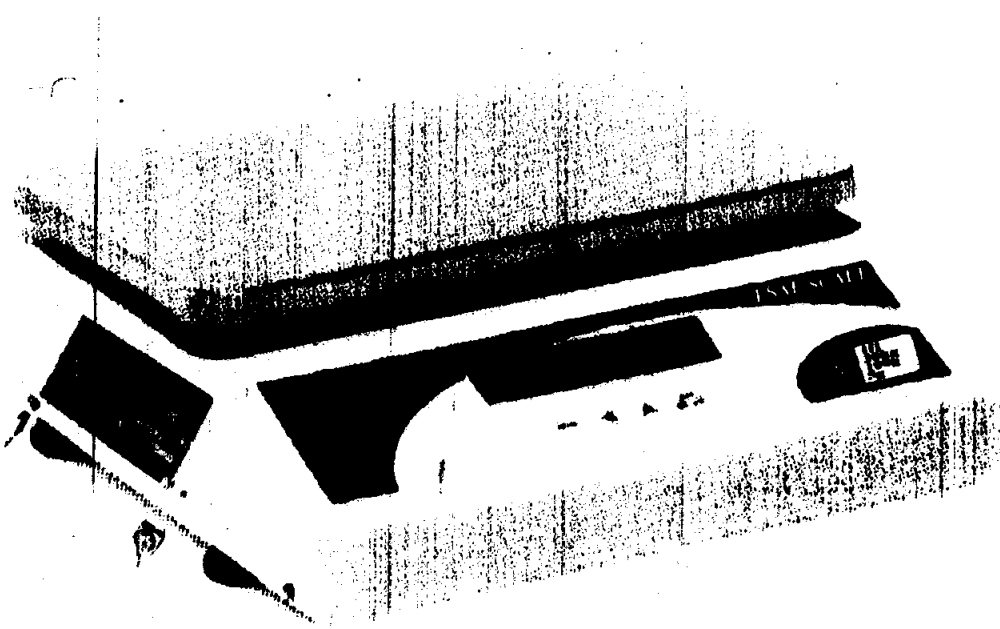
आर. माथुरबूधम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 14th January, 2010

S.O. 315.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Tabletop Type) with digital indication of "EST" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) and with brand name "ESAE" (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Saish Marketing, CTS No. 5780, Shop No. 4, Congress Road, Tilakwadi, Belgaum-590006, Karnataka and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/08/267.

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Tabletop Type) with a maximum capacity of 30 kg and minimum capacity of 100 g. The verification scale interval (e) is 5 g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.



A3495

Figure-2—Sealing diagram of the model.

Sealing is done by the sealing wire passing through the holes made in the bottom plate and body of the scale with the lead seal. The indicator can not be opened without breaking the seals. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50 kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100 mg to 2 g and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5 g or more and with 'e' value 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21 (113)/2008]

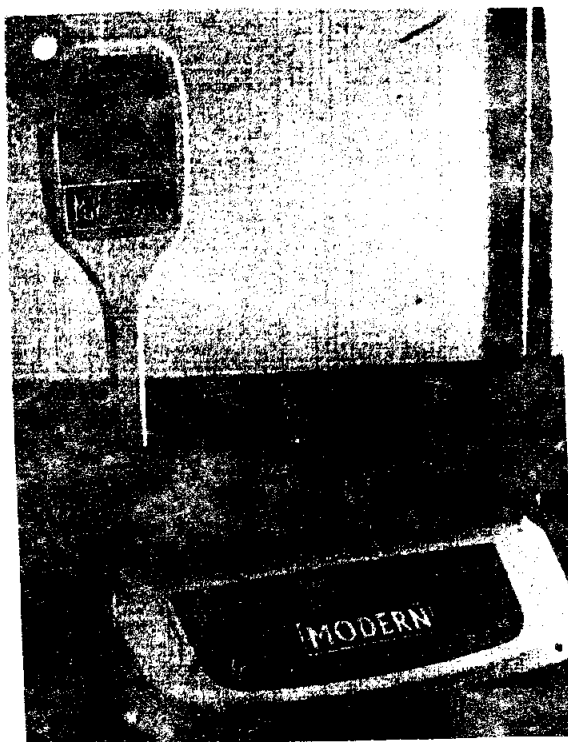
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 14 जनवरी, 2010

का.आ. 316.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स न्यू मॉडर्न वेइंग सिस्टम, 12-बी, मारुथी कम्प्लैक्स, पोस्ट बाक्स नं. 463, ऑमलूर रोड, न्यू बस स्टैंड के पीछे, सलेम-636004 तमिलनाडु द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले “एमडब्ल्यूएस-टीबी” श्रृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “मॉडर्न” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/08/531 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 5 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



मॉडल को सीलिंग करने के प्रावधान का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

तोलन स्केल के आऊटर और इनर कवर को काटकर दो छेद किए जाते हैं और इन दोनों छेदों को लीड और वायर से बांध कर स्टाम्प और सील को सत्यापित किया जाता है। सील तोड़े बिना उपकरण को खोला नहीं जा सकता। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि.ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा. तक के “ई” मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान 1×10^{-6} , 2×10^{-6} , 5×10^{-6} , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21 (205)/2008]

आर. माथुरबूधम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 14th January, 2010

S.O. 316.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Tabletop Type) with digital indication of "MWS-TB" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class II) and with brand name "MODERN" (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. New Modern Weighing System, 12-B, Maruthi Complex, Post Box No. 463, Omalur Road, Opp. New Bus Stand, Salem-636004, Tamil Nadu and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/08/531.

The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Tabletop Type) with a maximum capacity of 30 kg. and minimum capacity of 100 g. The verification scale interval (e) is 5 g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

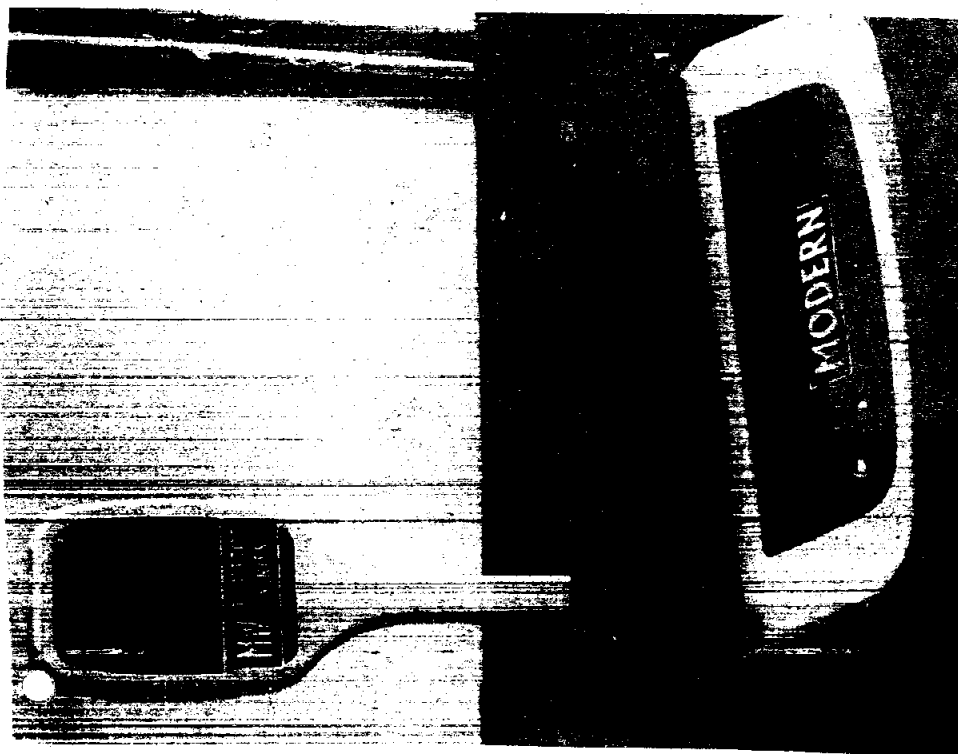


Figure 2—Sealing diagram of the Model.

By the either side of the weighing scale two holes are made by cutting the outer and inner cover and fastened by the lead and wire through these two holes for receiving the verification stamp and seal. The instrument cannot be opened without tampering the seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the Model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50 kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100 mg. to 2 g. and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5 g. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21 (205)/2008]

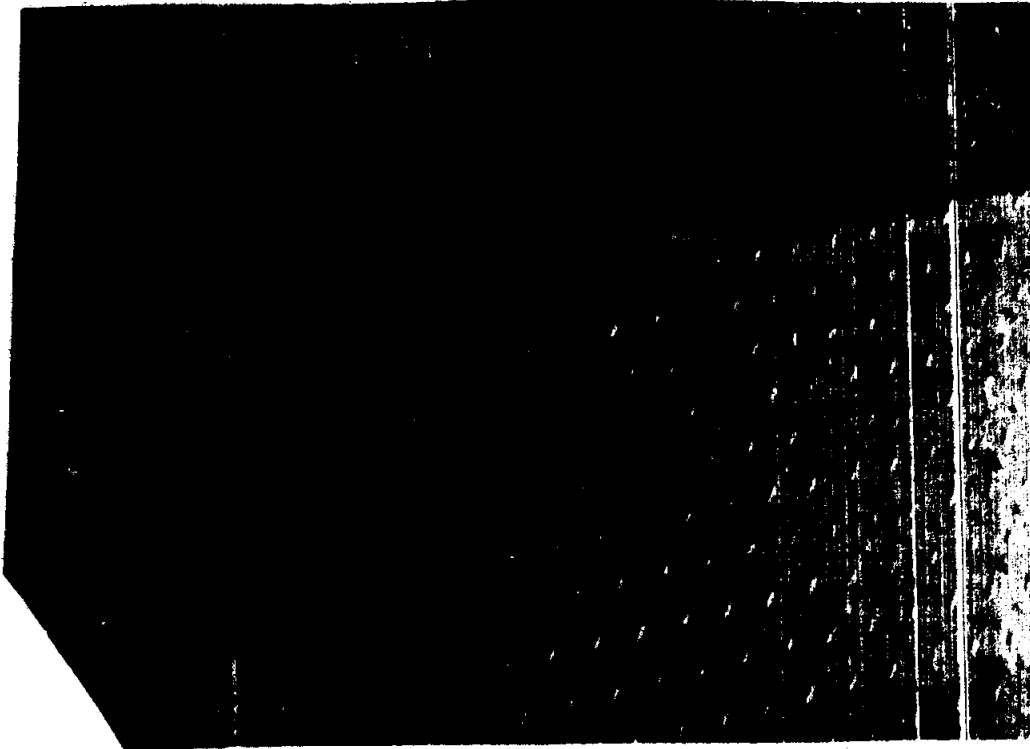
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 14 जनवरी, 2010

का.आ. 317.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स न्यू मॉडर्न वेइंग सिस्टम, 12-बी, मारुथी कम्पलैक्स, पोस्ट बाक्स नं. 463, ऑमलूर रोड, न्यू बस स्टैंड के पीछे, सलेम-636004 तमिलनाडु द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले "एमडब्ल्यूएस-पीटी" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वंचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "मॉडर्न" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन बिह आई एन डी/09/08/532 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वंचालित (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1000 कि.ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 4 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 200 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



मॉडल को सीलिंग करने के प्रावधान का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

तोलन स्कोल के आऊटर और इनर कवर को काटकर दो छेद किए जाते हैं और इन दोनों छेदों को लीड और वायर से बांध कर स्टाम्प और सील को स्थापित किया जाता है। सील तोड़े बिना उपकरण को खोला नहीं जा सकता। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से अधिक और 5000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$, $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21 (205)/2008]

आर. माथुरबूधम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 14th January, 2010

S.O. 317.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform Type) with digital indication of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) of series "MWS-PT" and with brand name "MODERN" (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. New Modern Weighing System, 12-B, Maruthi Complex, Post Box No. 463, Omalur Road, Opp. New Bus Stand, Salem-636004, Tamil Nadu and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/08/532.

The said model is a strain guage type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform Type) with a maximum capacity of 1000 kg. and minimum capacity of 4 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 200 g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.



Figure-2—Sealing provision of the indicator of the model.

By the either side of the indicator two holes are made by cutting the outer and inner cover and fastened by the lead and wire through these two holes for receiving the verification stamp and seal. The indicator cannot be opened without tampering the seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50 kg and up to 5000 kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5 g. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21 (205)/2008]

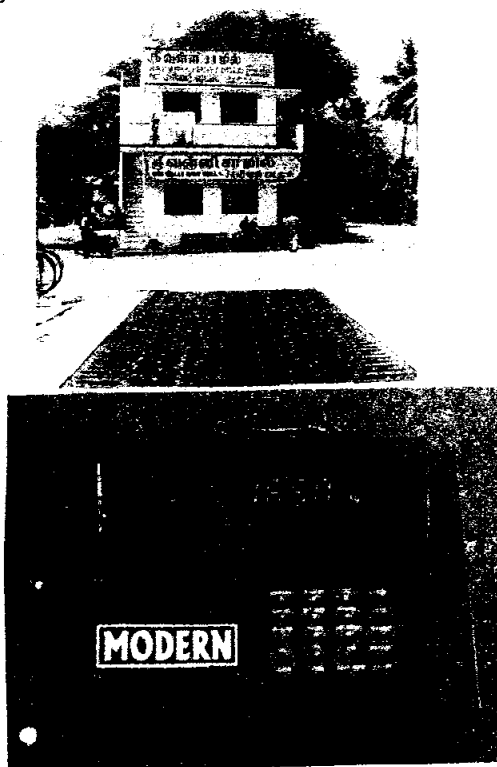
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 14 जनवरी, 2010

का.आ. 318.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों को प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स न्यू मॉडर्न वेइंग सिस्टम, 12-बी, मारुथी कम्पलैक्स, पोस्ट बाक्स नं. 463, ऑमलूर रोड, न्यू बस स्टैंड के पीछे, सलेम-636 004, तमिलनाडु द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले "एमडब्ल्यूएस-डब्ल्यूबी" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (वेब्रिज प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "मॉडर्न" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/08/533 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (वेब्रिज प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 40 टन है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 200 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 10 कि.ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



मॉडल को सीलिंग करने के प्रावधान का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

इंडीकेटर के आऊटर और इनर कवर को काटकर दो छेद किए जाते हैं और इन दोनों छेदों को लीड और वायर से बांध कर स्टाम्प और सील को सत्यापित किया जाता है। सील तोड़े बिना उपकरण को खोला नहीं जा सकता। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 5 टन से अधिक और 100 टन तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^3 , 2×10^3 , 5×10^3 , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21 (205)/2008]

आर. माथुरबूधम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 14th January, 2010

S.O. 318.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Weighbridge Type) with digital indication of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) of series "MWS-WB" and with brand name "MODERN" (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. New Modern Weighing System, 12-B, Maruthi Complex, Post Box No. 463, Omalur Road, Opp. New Bus stand, Salem-636 004, Tamil Nadu and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/08/533.

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Weighbridge Type) with a maximum capacity of 40 tonne and minimum capacity of 200 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 10 kg. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternate current power supply.

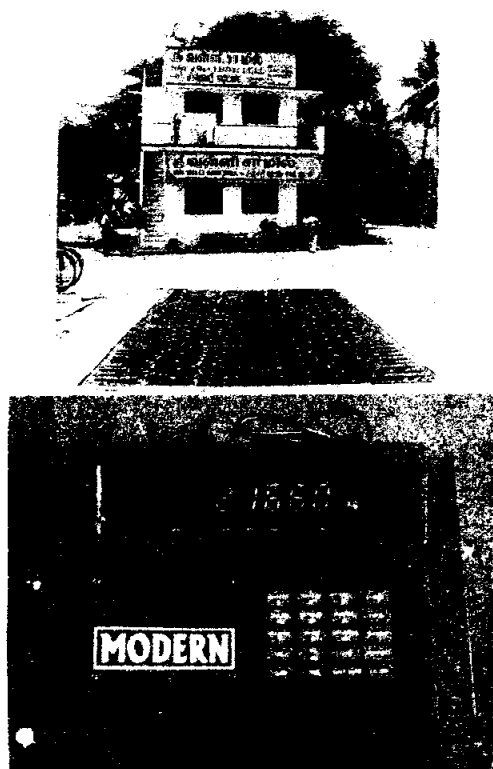


Figure-2—Sealing provision of the indicator of the model.

By the either side of the indicator two holes are made by cutting the outer and inner cover and fastened by the lead and wire through these two holes for receiving the verification stamp and seal. The indicator cannot be opened without tampering the seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 5 tonne and up to 100 tonne with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5 g. or more and with 'e' value 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21 (205)/2008]

R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो

नई दिल्ली, 11 जनवरी, 2010

का.आ. 319.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम, 1987 के नियम 7 के उप-नियम (1) के खण्ड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिस भारतीय मानक का विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिया गया है वह स्थापित हो गया है :—

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	स्थापित भारतीय मानक(कों) की संख्या वर्ष और शीर्षक	नये भारतीय मानक द्वारा अतिक्रमित भारतीय मानक अथवा मानकों, यदि कोई हो, की संख्या और वर्ष	स्थापित तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	आई एस 2026(भाग 8) : 2009 पॉवर ट्रांसफार्मर अनुप्रयोग की मार्गदर्शिका	—	31 मार्च, 2009

इस भारतीय मानक की एक प्रति भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9, बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों : नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों : अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, नागपुर, पटना, पूणे तथा तिरुवनन्तापुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[संदर्भ : ईटी 16/टी-58]

आर. के. त्रेहन, वैज्ञा. ई. एवं प्रमुख (विद्युत तकनीकी)

BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS

New Delhi, the 11th January, 2010

S.O. 319—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that the Indian Standards, particulars of which is given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been established on the indicated against each :—

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. & Year of the Indian Standard	No. and Year of the Indian Standards, if any, Superseded by the New Indian Standard	Date of Established
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	IS 2026 (Part-8) : 2009 Power Transformers Part 8 Application Guide	—	31 March, 2009

Copy of this Standard is available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110002 and Regional Offices : New Delhi, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices : Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

[Ref: ET 16/T-58]

R. K. TREHAN, Scientist E and Head Hydrochemical)

नई दिल्ली, 18 जनवरी, 2010

का.आ. 320.— भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम, 1987 के नियम 7 के उप-नियम (1) के खण्ड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिस भारतीय मानक का विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिया गया है वह स्थापित हो गया है :—

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	स्थापित भारतीय मानक(कों) की संख्या वर्ष और शीर्षक	नये भारतीय मानक द्वारा अतिक्रमित भारतीय मानक अथवा मानकों, यदि कोई हो, की संख्या और वर्ष	स्थापित तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	आई एस 15837 : 2009 एनहाइड्रस डाइबोरोन ट्राइआक्साइड-विशिष्ट	—	31 जुलाई, 2009

इस भारतीय मानक की प्रतियां भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9, बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों : नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों : अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, नागपुर, पटना, पूणे तथा तिरुवनन्तापुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[संदर्भ : सीएचडी 30/आई एस-15837]

ई. देवेन्द्र, वैज्ञा. एफ एवं प्रमुख (रसायन)

New Delhi, the 18th January, 2010

S.O. 320.—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been established on the date indicated against each :—

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. & Year of the Indian Standard Established	No. and Year of the Indian Standards, if any, superseded by the New Indian Standard	Date of Establishment
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	IS 15837 : 2009 Anhydrous Diboron Trioxide—Specification	—	31 July, 2009

Copy of this Standard is available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110002 and Regional Offices : New Delhi, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices : Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

[Ref: CHD 30/IS 15837]

E. DEVENDAR, Scientist F and Head (Chemical)

नई दिल्ली, 18 जनवरी, 2010

का.आ. 321.— भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम, 1987 के नियम 7 के उप-नियम (1) के खण्ड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिस भारतीय मानक का विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिया गया है वह स्थापित हो गया है :—

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	स्थापित भारतीय मानक(कों) की संख्या वर्ष और शीर्षक	नये भारतीय मानक द्वारा अतिक्रमित भारतीय मानक अथवा मानकों, यदि कोई हो, की संख्या और वर्ष	स्थापित तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	आई एस/आईएसओ 14025 : 2006 पर्यावरण लेबल और घोषणाएं टाइप-III पर्यावरण घोषणाएं—सिद्धांत और प्रक्रियाएं	—	30 जून, 2009

इस भारतीय मानक की प्रतियां भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9, बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों : नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों : अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, नागपुर, पटना, पूणे तथा तिरुवनन्तापुरम में विक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[संदर्भ : सीएचडी 34/आई एस/आई एस ओ-14025]

ई. देवेन्द्र, वैज्ञा. एफ एवं प्रमुख (रसायन)

New Delhi, the 18th January, 2010

S.O. 321.—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been established on the date indicated against each :—

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. & Year of the Indian Standard Established	No. and Year of the Indian Standards, if any, Superseded by the New Indian Standard	Date of Establishment
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	IS/ISO 14025 : 2006 Environmental Labels and Declarations—Type III Environmental Declarations—Principles and Procedures	—	30 June, 2009

Copy of this Standard is available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110002 and Regional Offices : New Delhi, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices : Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

[Ref: CHD 34/IS/ISO-14025]

E. DEVENDAR, Scientist F and Head (Chemical)

नई दिल्ली, 18 जनवरी, 2010

का.आ. 322.— भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम, 1987 के नियम 7 के उप-नियम (1) के खण्ड (ख) के अनुसरण में एतद्वारा अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि जिन भारतीय मानकों के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं वे 11 नवम्बर, 2008 से रद्द कर दिए गए हैं और वापस ले लिए गए हैं :-

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या और वर्ष	रद्द किये गये मानक की संख्या	भारत के राजपत्र भाग II, खंड 3, उप-खंड (ii) में का.आ. संख्या और तिथि प्रकाशित	टिप्पणी
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	आई एस 8089 : 1976 औद्योगिक संयंत्र में बाहरी सुविधाओं में अभिन्यास की निरापद रीति संहिता	—	आई एस 8091 : 2008 औद्योगिक संयंत्र अभिन्यास की निरापद संहिता (पहला पुनरीक्षण) में आई एस 8089 : 1976 के उपबंधों को शामिल करके पुनरीक्षित किया गया है।

[संदर्भ : सीएचडी 8/आई एस-8089]

ई. देवेन्द्र, वैज्ञा. एफ एवं प्रमुख (रसायन)

New Delhi, the 18th January, 2010

S.O. 322.—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, it is hereby notified that the Indian Standards, particulars of which are mentioned in the Schedule given hereafter, have been cancelled and stand withdrawn w.e.f. 11 November, 2008.

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. & Year of the Indian Standard Cancelled	S.O. No. & Date published in the Gazette of India, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (ii)	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	IS 8089 : 1976 Code of Safe Practice for layout of out- side Facilities in an industrial Plant	—	IS : 8091 : 2008 "Industrial Plant Layout- Code of Safety (First Revision)" has been Revised to include the Provisions of IS 8089 : 1976

[Ref: CHD 8/IS. 8089]

E. DEVENDAR, Scientist F and Head (Chemical)

नई दिल्ली, 18 जनवरी, 2010

का.आ. 323.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम, 1987 के नियम 7 के उप-नियम (1) के खण्ड (ख) के अनुसरण में एतद्वारा अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि जिन भारतीय मानकों के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिया गए हैं, वे 11 नवम्बर, 2008 से रद्द कर दिए गए हैं और वापस ले लिये गये हैं :-

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या और वर्ष	रद्द किये गये मानक की संख्या	भारत के राजपत्र भाग II, खंड 3, उप-खंड (ii) में का.आ. संख्या और तिथि प्रकाशित	टिप्पणी
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	आई एस 3025 : 1964 उद्योगों में प्रयुक्त पानी के नमूने लेने एवं परिक्षण (भौतिक एवं रासायनिक) की पद्धति	—	सीएचडीसी ने अपनी पिछली बैठक का कि दिनांक 11 नवम्बर, 2008 को हुई थी, में आई एस. 3025 की शृंखला में दिए गए ज्यादातर दस्तावेजों के प्रकाशन के उपरान्त आई एस 3025 को वापस लेने की सिफारिश की थी। आई एस 3025 की शृंखला के तहत सी एच डी 32 के सभी अतिमित दस्तावेज अब तक मुद्रित किए जा चुके हैं।

[संदर्भ : सीएचडी 32/आई एस 3025]

ई. देवेन्द्र, वैज्ञ. एक एवं प्रमुख (रासायनिक)

New Delhi, the 18th January, 2010

S.O. 323.—In pursuance of clause (i) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, it is hereby notified that the Indian Standards, particulars of which are mentioned in the Schedule give hereafter, have been cancelled and stand withdrawn w.e.f. 11 November, 2008 :—

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. & Year of the Indian Standard Cancelled	S.O. No. & Date published in the Gazette of India, Part-II, Section-3, Sub-section (ii)	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	IS 3025 : 1964 Methods of Sampling and Test (Physical and Chemical) for water used in Industry	—	CHDC in its last meeting held on 11 November, 2008 had Recommended for withdrawal of IS 3025 after Publication of most of the finalized Documents of the Series of IS 3025. All the Finalized Documents of CHD 32 under the Series of IS 3025 have since been printed.

[Ref: CHD 32/IS 3025]

E. DEVENDAR, Scientist F and Head (Chemical)

नई दिल्ली, 18 जनवरी, 2010

का.आ. 324.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम, 1987 के नियम 7 के उप-नियम (1) के खण्ड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि नीचे अनुसूची में दिया गए मानक (कों) में संशोधन किया गया/किये गये हैं :-

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या और वर्ष	संशोधित भारतीय मानक की संख्या	संशोधन की संख्या और तिथि	संशोधन लागू होने की तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	आई एस 1680 : 1982 अल्प मध्यम दाब लैंड बॉयलरों के लिए जल-उपचार की रीति-संहिता (तीसरा पुनरीक्षण)	संशोधन सं. 1 दिसम्बर, 2008	31 दिसम्बर, 2008
2.	आई एस 8188 : 1999 कूलिंग-टॉवर के जल का उपचार-रीति संहिता (प्रथम पुनरीक्षण)	संशोधन सं. 1 जनवरी, 2009	31 जनवरी, 2009
3.	आई एस 10392 : 1982 अल्प एवं माध्यम दाब लैंड बॉयलरों के लिए फीड जल एवं बॉयलर जल की विशिष्टि	संशोधन सं. 1 दिसम्बर, 2008	31 दिसम्बर, 2008
4.	आई एस 11970 : 1987 द्रवितक पॉलिशिंग की मार्गदर्शिका (पावर प्लांट)	संशोधन सं. 2 दिसम्बर, 2008	31 दिसम्बर, 2008

इन मानकों की प्रतियाँ भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो मानक भवन, 9, बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग नई दिल्ली-110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों : नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों : अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, नागपुर, पटना, पूणे तथा तिरुवनन्तापुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[संदर्भ : सीएचडी 13/आई एस 1680, 8188, 10392 एवं 11970]

ई. देवेन्द्र, वैज्ञा. एफ एवं प्रमुख (रसायन)

New Delhi, the 18th January, 2010

S.O. 324.—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that amendments to the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been issued :—

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. and year of the Indian Standards	No. and year of the amendment	Date from which the amendment shall have effect
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	IS 1680 : 1982 Code of Practice for Treatment of Water for low and medium Pressure Land Boilers (Third Revision)	Amendment No. 1 December, 2008	31 December, 2008
2.	IS 8188 : 1999 Treatment of Water for Cooling Towers-Code of Practice (First Revision)	Amendment No. 1 January, 2009	31 January, 2009
3.	IS 10392 : 1982 Specification for feed Water and Boiler water for low and Medium Pressure Land Boilers	Amendment No. 1 December, 2008	31 December, 2008
4.	IS 11970 : 1987 Guide for Condensate Polishing (Power Plant).	Amendment No. 2 December, 2008	31 December, 2008

Copy of these Standards are available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110002 and Regional Offices : New Delhi, Kolkatta Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices : Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

[Ref: CHD 13/IS 1680, 8188, 10392 and 11970]

E. DEVENDAR, Scientist F and Head (Chemical)

श्रम एवं रोजगार मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 3 दिसम्बर, 2009

का.आ. 325.—राष्ट्रपति, श्री जितेंद्र श्रीवास्तव को 26-11-2009 से केंद्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक न्यायाधीकरण-सह-श्रम न्यायालय, भुवनेश्वर के पीठासीन अधिकारी के रूप में 65 वर्ष की आयु पूरी होने अर्थात् 9-3-2014 तक अथवा अगले आदेशों तक, जो भी पहले हो नियुक्त करती है।

[सं. ए-11016/8/2008-सीएलएस-II]

पी. के. ताम्रकार, अवर सचिव

MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

New Delhi, the 3rd December, 2009

S.O. 325.—The President is pleased to appoint Sh. Jitendra Srivastava as Presiding Officer of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Bhubaneswar w.e.f. 26-11-2009 till he attains the age of 65 years i.e. upto 9-3-2014 or until further orders, whichever is earlier.

[No. A-11016/8/2008-CLS-II]

P. K. TAMRAKAR, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 31 दिसम्बर, 2009

का.आ. 326.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एवं सेन्ट्रल इन्स्टीट्यूट फार रिसर्च ओन बौफेलो के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, नं. 1, चण्डीगढ़ के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 169/2002) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 30-12-2009 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-42012/200/2001-आई.आर.(सीएम-II)]

अजय कुमार गौड़, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 31st December, 2009

S.O. 326.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 169/2002) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, No. 1, Chandigarh as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the management of Central Institute for Research on Buffaloes, and their workmen, received by the Central Government on 31-12-2009.

[No. L-42012/200/2001-IR(CM-II)]

AJAY KUMAR GAUR, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

**BEFORE SHRIGYANENDRA KUMAR SHARMA,
PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT,
NO. 1, CHANDIGARH**

Case No. I.D. 169 of 2002

Shri Raghubir Singh S/o Shri Paras Ram, Vill. & P.O. Lohari
Ragho, Teh. Narnod, Distt. Hissar, Hissar.

.....Applicant

Versus

The Director, Central Institute for Research on Buffaloes,
Hissar Road, Hissar- 125001.

.....Respondent

APPEARANCES

For the Workman : Shri Sandeep Bhardwaj

For the Management : Shri R. K. Sharma

AWARD

Passed on : 17-12-2009

Government of India, vide Notification No. L-42012/200/2001-IR (C.M.-II) dated 8-8-2002, referred the following industrial dispute under Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (the Act in short) for adjudication to this Tribunal :—

“Whether the action of the management of Central Institute for Research on Buffaloes in terminating the services of Shri Raghubir Singh w.e.f. 28-3-98 is legal and justified? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled to?”

After receiving the reference, parties were informed. Parties appeared and filed their respective pleadings. The contention of the workman in nut shell is that he was appointed as DPL on 1-7-98 in security department of respondent. He worked up to 31-7-1990 regularly and his services were terminated on 1-12-1990 without notice or one month wages in lieu of the notice and lawful terminal dues. The workman raised an industrial dispute which was pending as ID No. 100/92 in CGIT-1-Chd. On account of the oral agreement between the workers union and the management, the management passed the order dated 18-9-97 regarding the reinstatement of the services of the workman on withdrawal of the cases pending adjudication before the Tribunal. The workman withdrew the industrial dispute and his services were reinstated on 18-9-97. Once again on 27-3-98 the services of the workman were terminated without notice or one month wages in lieu of the notice and legal terminal dues. The workman has worked more than 240 days after reinstatement of his services on 18-9-97. The management has shown 190 days of work, but the days of rest and holidays have not been counted by the management. If the Sundays and other holidays are counted, the workman has completed 240 days of work. His termination is against the provisions of the Act, as no retrenchment compensation was paid to him and no notice or one month wages in lieu of the notice were given. On the basis of the above facts, the workman has prayed for setting aside the termination order and for reinstatement of the workman into the services with full back wages and other benefits.

The management appeared and denied the contention of the workman. The preliminary objection which was raised by the management is that management is not an industry. Apart from it, it was also contended by the management that services of the workman were terminated vide order dated 27-3-98 on account of non-availability of work in the institute.

Rest of the facts regarding the previous services tenure of the workman, the termination of his services and reinstatement by the management on account of the oral agreement between the workers union and the management are admitted. Order dated 11-7-97 passed on the basis of an agreement between the workers union and the management is also on record.

On the basis of the above facts, I am of the view that the main issues for adjudication before this Tribunal are :—

- (1) Whether the respondent is an 'industry'?
- (2) Whether the workman has completed 240 days of work in the preceding year from the date of his termination?
- (3) Relief, if any.

Both of the parties were afforded the opportunity for adducing evidence. The evidence of the workman was recorded. On behalf of the management Shri Rajesh Kumar Sharma filed his affidavit and he was cross-examined by learned counsel for the workman. All the documents filed and relied upon by the parties in their pleadings are on record. I have heard learned counsel for the parties at length. I have also perused the entire materials on record.

I am answering the issues one by one.

On issue No.1, the term 'industry' has been defined in Section 2(j) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, to mean any business, trade, undertaking, manufacturing or calling upon employers and includes any calling, services, employment, handicraft or industrial occupation or avocation of workmen. In *Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board Vs. A. Rajappa and others* AIR, 1978 Supreme Court 548, seven Judges Bench of Hon'ble the Apex Court has defined the word 'industry'. As per the above mentioned law laid down by the Apex Court, industry has defined in Sub-section 2(j) as a wide term and import as:—

- (a) Where there is (i) systematic activity, (ii) organized by co-operation between employer and employee (the direct and substantial element is chimerical), and (iii) for the production and/or distribution of goods and services calculated to satisfy human wants and wishes (not spiritual or religious but inclusive of material things or services geared to celestial bliss), prima facie, there is an industry in the enterprise.
- (b) Absence of profit motive or gainful objective is irrelevant, be the venture in the public, joint, private or other sector.
- (c) The true focus is functional and the decisive test is the nature of the activity with special emphasis on the employer-employee relations.
- (d) If the organization is a trade or business it does not cease to be one because of philanthropy animating the undertaking.

Thus the test (specially triple test) referred by Hon'ble the Apex Court in *Bangalore Water Supply Case* (supra), are necessary to qualify any institution to be an industry.

Regarding the sovereign functions, Hon'ble the Apex Court in *Bangalore Water Supply Case* (supra), has held sovereign functions strictly understood cannot alone qualify the exemption, nor the welfare activities or economic advantage undertaken by Government or statutory bodies. Even in departments discharging sovereign functions, if there are units which qualified to be the industry and they are substantially several then, they can be considered to come within Section 2(J) in the definitions of Industry.

On the basis of the nature of work carried on by the management of respondent, the respondent is an industry. As per the law laid down by the Supreme Court in *Bangalore Water Supply Case* every research institute cannot seek exemption from the term industry.

Moreover, if any research institute have number of units, as per the law laid down by the Apex Court in *Bangalore Water Supply Case* (supra), one unit may come within the definition of Industry, whereas, another unit on the basis of the functions discharge and activities carried on can seek exemption. Thus, on the basis of the functioning of the respondent and the work which was discharged by the workman assigned to him by the management, I am of the view that as per the ratio of the judgment of the Supreme Court in *Bangalore Water Supply Case* (supra), the management is an industry.

On issue no.2 it is the contention of the workman that he had worked for 240 days, if the Sundays and other holidays are also counted. The management of respondent has admitted that days of rest, Sundays and holidays have not been counted while calculating the working days of the workman. As per the management the workman had worked only for 190 days in the preceding year from the date of his termination.

It is admitted that workman was engaged as D.P.L. and as per the law of service jurisprudence, the day of rest, Sundays and holidays are to be counted while calculating the working days of the workman. If days of rest, Sunday and other holidays are counted for calculating the working days of the workman, it comes more than 240 days of work in the preceding year from the date of his termination.

It is also the contention of the management that services of the workman were terminated on account of the non-availability of work with the management. The opening sentence of the management witness MW1 is that another man was employed for work because the workman was not coming on work. No notice or letter was send to the workman informing him to join the duties. It is not the case of the management in its pleadings that workman had voluntarily abandoned the work. In para No. 6 of the written statement it is only mentioned that his services were

terminated because of non-availability of work with the department. The witness of the management has admitted that work was available and another man were employed at the place of the workman while no opportunity of work was afforded to the workman which renders the termination of the workman illegal and void being against the provisions of the Act. Thus, on both accounts namely the workman has completed 240 days of work in the preceding year from the date of his termination and after the termination of the workman fresh hands were provided with the work without affording any opportunity to work to the workman, the termination of the workman is illegal.

Whenever the termination of the workman is declare to be void and illegal being against the provisions of the Act, there are two possible remedies available. Firstly, the management may be directed to reinstate the services of the workman with or without back wages and another is the workman may be compensated by a reasonable amount of compensation. It is a settled principle of service jurisprudence that priority should be given for reinstatement of the workman into the services. In the exceptional cases only the workman should be compensation with the reasonable amount of compensation. This altogether depends on the facts and circumstances of the each case whether a workman is to be reinstated into the services or to be compensated? If the work is available and there is no other legal cause for denial of reinstatement, the Tribunal should prefer the reinstatement of the workman into the services. As per the statement of MWI work is still available with the management. New hands were recruited at the place of the workman without affording the opportunity to work to the workman. Accordingly, I am of the view that reinstatement of the workman into the services is the appropriate remedy. Accordingly, the management is directed to reinstate the services of the workman with full back wages within one month from the date of publication of the award. Let Central Government be informed for publication of award, and thereafter, file be consigned to record room.

G. K. SHARMA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 31 दिसम्बर, 2009

का.आ. 327.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार बैंक ऑफ बडौदा के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, जयपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 57/2005) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 31-12-2009 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12011/6/2005-आईआर(बी-II)]

यू. एस. पाण्डेय, अनु. अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 31st December, 2009

S.O. 327.—In Pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central

Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No.57/2005) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Jaipur now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employees in relation to the management of Bank of Baroda and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 31-12-2009.

[No. L-12011/6/2005-IR (B-II)]

U. S. PANDEY, Section Officer

ANNEXURE

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL CUM-LABOUR COURT, JAIPUR

Case No. CGIT-57/2005

Reference No. L -12011/6/2005/IR (B-II)

dated : 21-4-2005

The General Secretary,
Bank of Baroda Karmchari Union,
C/o Bank of Baroda, D-38-A,
Ashok Marg, Ahinsa Circle,
C- Scheme, Jaipur

.....Applicant

VERSUS

The General Manager
Bank of Baroda
Anand Bhawan, S. C. Road
Jaipur

.....Non-applicant

PRESENT

Presiding Officer: Dr. Manju Nigam
For the applicant : Sh. Vinil Saxena
For the non-applicants : Sh. Rupen Kala
Date of award : 2-12-2009

AWARD

1. The Central Government in exercise of the powers conferred under Clause 'D' of sub-section 2A of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (hereinafter referred to as the Act) has referred the following industrial disputes for adjudication to this Tribunal which runs as under:—

“Whether the action of the management of Bank of Baroda for recruiting fresh sweepers for two newly opened branches at Jaipur from open market in stead of regularizing the services from existing 199 temporary sweepers (list enclosed) as per past practice is legal and justified? if not, what relief the union is entitled?”

On receiving of the reference, notices were issued to the parties on 16-5-2005, 10-6-2005, 20-6-2005. On 11-7-2005 Shri G. P. Jain, Advocate appeared and filed his power of attorney. On 25-7-2005 statement of claim was filed for issue of direction to regularise the services of the existing sweepers in the sub ordinate staff cadre and with all the consequential benefits available to the permanent staff. Further to restrain the non-applicant to employ/appoint any sweeper on the permanent basis in their newly open branches at Jaipur instead of sweepers may be appointed

on the permanent basis from the enclosed list of existing temporary sweepers. The claim was filed along with an interim application accordingly with an affidavit to restrain the non-applicant from appointing candidate from open market instead of regularising the services of existing 199 sweepers. It is stated that the non-applicant i.e. Bank of Baroda management is going to recruit fresh sweepers from the market for their newly open branches at Vidyadharnagar and Malviyanagar while not recruiting the sweepers name in the enclosed list who are working for last ten/fifteen years on temporary basis in the bank service. Thus they are doing injustice to the existing temporary sweepers causing harassment to them by not making them on permanent basis. It was also stated that petitioner union being an affiliate union of All India Bank of Baroda Employees Federation, Mumbai has arrived to represent to such temporary sweepers who are their members also.

Further the clause 2.7, 20.7, and 20.8 of bi-partite settlement dated 19 October, 1966 have been quoted. It is requested that the non applicant should be directed to fill up these vacancies from the person who are working in the bank for last ten/fifteen years from the enclosed list rather to fill up the vacancies from the open market. In the past also the bank had regularised the services of such temporary/part time sweeper by signing settlement dated 6 February, 1990 before the ALC (C), Jaipur, copy of which is on the record as Annex-1. Thus while not regularising/absorbing the existing temporary sweeper against various permanent vacancies and recruiting fresh sweepers from open market is an attempt to deprive the legitimate right of existing sweepers to be regularised/permanent in the service. Therefore, non applicant bank be directed to regularise the services of all the existing temporary sweepers in Vidyadharnagar as Malviyanagar Branch, Jaipur on permanent basis in time scale of pay of permanent of sub ordinate staff with all the consequential benefits.

Reply was filed denying the contents of Statement of Claim. It was stated that petitioner union has not place any documents on record or any resolution showing that 199 temporary sweeper whose list enclosed with the reference are the members of petitioner union and hence petitioner union is not the spouse in case of such employees. The petitioner has not place material/documents on record to show that the employee have authorise or have passed any resolution in favour of the petitioner union to spouse their case. The petitioner deserves to be dismissed on this ground alone. It was alleged that the reference which has been referred to this court for adjudication is bad in law as there exist no Industrial Dispute between the petitioner union or bank u/s 2A or 2K of the Act.

It has been further stated that respondent bank being a public sector organisation is governed by statutory rules/Regulation of appointment. In the respondent bank General Manager (HRM) is the competent authority to

authorize sanction of vacancy in sub ordinate cadre in either case whether for temporary engagement or for permanent employment. Sanction has been granted by the competent authority to appoint sweepers for newly open branch in the city by following the recruitment process through the employment exchange. Employment exchange and District welfare department have given their names as per eligibility criteria for initiating the recruitment process for recruiting sweepers for newly open branches. Branch manager is not the competent authority to appoint or engage any person in sub ordinate cadre even on temporary basis without the sanction of General manger (HRM) and any person who has been appointed on ad-hoc basis without sanction of proper authority, has no right on the post. Respondent has not engaged any temporary/daily wager for sweeping purpose. The sweeper who have been engaged by the concerned Branch Manager in exigency of the work are illegal appointments. Mere continuance of such illegal appointments, does not create any right in favour of such person. The absorption or regularization or recruitment has to be made as per prescribed procedure laid down by the higher authorities as per guideline issued by the Central Government and none of the persons fulfill the eligibility criteria for engagement/appointment in sub staff cadre.

Rejoinder denying the contents of the reply and reiterating the contention made in the claim has been filed. It is denied that the Branch Manager is not the competent authority to engage sweeper in the bank. It is for the Bank to decide as to whether it would like to initiate action against the Branch Manager who have appointed part time sweepers without any authority.

In evidence, the affidavit of Shri R. S. Chawhan, Secretary, Bank of Baroda Karamchhari union has been filed on 10-3-2006. Memorandum of letter 12(3) of Act arrived during conciliation proceeding of the Bank of Baroda Karamchhari Union and Bank of Baroda (Management) on 6-2-1990 before Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central) as W.D.1, Memorandum of understanding arrived at the conciliation proceeding as Annex-A, Extract of clause 20.7, 20.8 and 20.12 of the Bi-partite settlement dated 19th of October, 2009 as Annex. WD-2, Chapter-11 part time workmen Annex. WD-3 has been filed.

On 22-10-2009 the applicant union filed an application to withdraw the case on the ground that a tri-partite settlement dated 18-3-2008 u/s 12 (3) of the Act has been signed between the management of Bank of Baroda and All India Bank of Baroda Employees Federation before the Deputy Chief Labour Commissioner (C), Mumbai in the matter of absorption of casual/temporary persons/sweepers. The bank has accordingly issued a Circular No. BCC. BR/100/76, dated 24-3-2008 copy of which has been annexed as Annex.1 which contained detail guidelines and modalities for absorbing and regularizing of casual

temporary peons and sweepers in the bank. One of the condition of the said settlement stipulates that all the pending litigations/court cases shall be withdrawn in view of the formulation of the scheme for regularisation/absorption of the casual/temporary peons and sweepers working in the bank.

Subsequently thereafter a mutual application by the petitioner union and the bank have been filed. It is stated that since both the parties have entered into settlement hence they do not want to continue this dispute. Therefore, an award in terms of settlement may kindly passed. Since the settlement have been arrived between the parties and the copy of the settlement is on record. The award is passed in terms of the settlement which will be the part of this award.

Let a copy of the award be sent to the Central Government for publication under Section 17(1) of the Act.

DR. MANJU NIGAM, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 31 दिसम्बर, 2009

का.आ. 328.-औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार पंजाब एवं सिन्ध बैंक के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय नं. 1, चण्डीगढ़ के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 28/2006) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 31-12-2009 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12012/5/2006-आईआर(बी-II)]

यू. एस. पण्डेय, अनुभाग अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 31st December, 2009

S.O. 328.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No.28/2006) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, No. 1, Chandigarh as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employees in relation to the management of Punjab and Sind Bank and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 31-12-2009.

[No. L-12012/5/2006-IR(B-II)]

U. S. PANDEY, Section Officer

ANNEXURE

**BEFORE SHRI GYANENDRA KUMAR SHARMA,
PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL CUM-LABOUR COURT-1,
CHANDIGARH**

Case No. I.D. 28 of 2006

Smt. Chhoti W/o Shri Prakash Singh, Ghumaran Wali Gali,
Jandan Wala Road, Barnala-Sangrur

.....Applicant

Versus

The Zonal Manager, Punjab & Sind Bank, Zonal Office,
Passey Road, Patiala (Punjab)

.....Respondent

APPEARANCES

For the workman : Shri H. S. Bath

For the management : Shri Sapan Dhir

AWARD

Passed on : 17-12-2009

Government of India vide notification No. L-12012/5/2006-IR (B-II) dated 2-6-2006, referred the following industrial dispute under Section 10 of Industrial Disputes Act 1947 (the Act in short) for adjudication to this Tribunal :—

“Whether the action of the management of Punjab and Sind Bank, in dismissing of the services of Smt. Chotti, Ex-Sweeper without complying with the provisions of the I.D. Act, 1947 is just and legal? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled to?”

After receiving the reference, parties were informed. Parties appeared and filed their respective pleadings. Smt. Chotti, the workman has challenged the dismissal order on the ground that enquiry was not conducted in a proper and fair manner. She never confess for stealing Rs. 10,000 and never deposited the same. On the day, the incident take place (20-6-02) he left the office at 1.30 PM after doing her duty. The bank officials approached her at her residence at about 5.30 PM on the same day. She was told that there was a loss of cash of Rs. 10,000. She accompanied the bank officials and on instructions of the employees she use broom under the counter of cashier. When applied broom under the counter of cashier, a bundle of Rs. 10,000 came out. The cashier collected the same, thanks her, and thereafter, she came to the house.

The management contested the claim of the workman. It has been stated by the management that she steal Rs. 10,000 from the bank. She confessed the same and deposited Rs. 10,000 on the same day. Apart from the confessional statement, the management conducted an enquiry and the workman again confessed in the persence of the defence representative before the enquiry officer. Enquiry Officer apart from the confessional statement also conducted a fair enquiry and gave a report to prove the charge against the workman. Disciplinary authority after affording the opportunity of being heard dismissed the workman from the services.

This Tribunal vide order dated 4-8-2009 held the enquiry to be fair and proper after hearing the parties on genuineness of enquiry at length. Thus, order dated 4-8-09 shall be the part of this award.

After order dated 4-8-09, opportunity for adducing evidence to the parties was given on perversity in decision making by enquiry officer and on any biased act in awarding

the punishment by the disciplinary authority. Number of opportunities was given to the parties but no one turn up to adduce the evidence. Accordingly, vide order dated 4-11-09 opportunity for adducing evidence on decision making and perversity in decision making of the enquiry officer was closed. Opportunity for arguments was given to the parties. Order dated 23-11-09 makes it clear that no one turn up to argue the matter. Hence, the file was reserved for award.

The workman has failed to prove any perversity, biasedness in decision making of enquiry officer and disciplinary authority. I have gone through the enquiry report and enquiry proceedings once again. The workman has not only confessed just after the incident in presence of other bank employees but also confessed before the enquiry officer that she has stole Rs.10,000. She also deposited Rs.10,000 in the bank. Apart from the confessional statement, the act of the workman stealing Rs.10,000 and depositing the same in the bank, on the same day, was proved by independent witness. Accordingly, I am of the view that enquiry officer has rightly given the findings on the charge well proved against the workman.

Likewise, the disciplinary authority after affording the opportunity of being has rightly awarded the punishment of dismissal of workman from the services because on such misconduct no workman deserved to be in services of the bank. On such misconduct, the workman was rightly shown the way out from the services of the bank. Accordingly, the workman is not entitled for any relief. Let Central Government be informed for publication of award, and thereafter, file be consigned to record room.

G. K. SHARMA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 31 दिसम्बर, 2009

का.आ. 329—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार यूनियन बैंक ऑफ इंडिया के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, कानपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 273 ऑफ 1999) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 31-12-2009 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12012/160/99-आईआर(बी-II)]

यू. एस. पाण्डेय, अनुभाग अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 31st December, 2009

S.O. 329.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No.273 of 1999) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Kanpur now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employees in relation

to the management of Union Bank of India and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 31-12-2009.

[No. L-12012/160/99-IR (B-II)]

U. S. PANDEY, Section Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE SRI RAM PARKASH, PRESIDING
OFFICER, HJS, CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT,
SHRAM BHAWAN, ATI CAMPUS, UDYOG NAGAR,
KANPUR

Industrial Dispute No. 273 of 1999

In the matter of dispute between

Union Bank Staff Association,
Secretary, UB Staff Association,
C/o Union Bank of India,
14/53 Birhana Road
Kanpur-280001

And

The General Manager,
Union Bank of India,
Zonal Office, Sharda Tower,
11nd Floor, Kapoorthala Complex,
Lucknow

AWARD

1. Central Government, MOL, New Delhi, vide notification No. L-12012/160/99-IR (B-II) dated 5-10-99, has referred the following dispute for adjudication to this tribunal—

2. Whether the action of the appellate authority in not disposing of the appeal of Sh. Rakesh Kumar against the punishment order of the disciplinary authority even after lapse of one year is justified or not? whether the action of the management in imposing the penalty of stoppage of 3 increments for the acts of omission and commission of Sri Rakesh Kumar is justified and legal? If not what relief Sh. Rakesh Kumar is entitled for?

3. Brief facts are—

4. Applicant claimant Sri Rakesh Kumar through its union alleged that he had been employed as clerk/cashier in Union Bank of India (hereafter referred as UBI for the sake of brevity). When he was posted as Jaunpur (M) branch of the bank he was placed under suspension and later on he was served with a charge sheet dated 5-9-96 some authority of the bank signing as disciplinary authority without mentioning his designation. nothing was done after serving the charge sheet until 8-3-97, when the Assistant General Manager, Central Office, Mumbai issued a later dated 8-3-97 addressed to Sri Mehra, wherein Sri S.N. Mehra was advised to hold an inquiry against Sri Rakesh Kumar and as disciplinary authority may also inflict the appropriate punishment. In the letter referred above it was

not stated as under what authority he entrusted inquiry to Sri S.N. Mehra. Sh. Mehra as inquiry officer commenced the inquiry on 28-7-97 and concluded the same on 8-8-97. In the course of the inquiry the bank produced 8 documents which are Ext. M-5 to M-12 and two witnesses. In defence the workman produced two witnesses and one document Ext.D-2. Enquiry Officer prepared his finding and send a copy of the same to the workman and proposed the punishment and granted a personal hearing to the workman. Personal hearing took place on 7-11-97 at Zonal Office Lucknow. Where after said Sri Mehra enquiry officer was transferred to Regional Office bangalore. While posted at Regional Office at Bangalore Sri Mehra inflicted the punishment of stoppage of three increments upon the workman. Claimant filed an appeal dated 4-2-98, appeal was not disposed off by the appellate authority in two months time as prescribed in Para 19.14 of the Bipartite Settlement dated 19-10-66. Appeal was decided on 10-9-99 much after the union raised the dispute. As the appeal was not decided he raised an industrial dispute through union.

5. It is stated that in terms of Paragraph 3 (b) of Bipartite settlement (hereafter referred as BPS) dated 1-8-89, the disciplinary authority is to be appointed by delegation but on the charge sheet no designation of the inquiry officer is mentioned, therefore the charge sheet is invalid and illegal and no punishment can be inflicted. Identically the appellate authority is also to be appointed by designation as per BPS and the order of the appellate authority, dated 10-9-99 there is no designation of the appellate authority, therefore the order is illegal and invalid. As per Paragraph 19.14 of BPS, the appeal should be disposed off within two months but it was not disposed off. Claimant raised an industrial dispute and the order of the appellate authority is illegal as it has caused prejudice to the other party. There is no provision in back circular No. 2309 dated 28-5-81 authorizing the Assistant General manager to issue a letter dated 8-3-97 wherein he has entrusted the inquiry and inflictment of punishment to Sri Mehra. Sh. Mehra after his transfer to Bangalore was not his disciplinary authority but he imposed the punishment. There is a flagrant denial of natural justice. Reference is made to the inquiry proceedings and documents marked as Ext. M-5 to M-12, whereas only copies of Exts M-7 to M-12 were provided due to which effective defence could not be prepared. Inquiry stands vitiated. Bank produced only two witnesses Sri Anurag Chaturvedi Dy. Manager and Sri S. P. Gupta Hand Writing Expert. Sri Anurag Chaturvedi stated- I can say that the alteration made in ext. M-7 done by Sri Rakesh Kumar on the basis of the report of Hand Writing Expert and from the circumstances in which premature close of the account was done.

6. Witness M-2 hand writing expert replied in his statement-I do not have personal knowledge that the specimen hand writing are of which person whatever was told-I admitted. I did not procure the specimen handwriting

myself. Evidence of these two witnesses is not worthy to be believed. Witness M. W-1 whatever stated when he was not posted at Jaunpur (M) Branch is conjecture and no evidence. Finding of the enquiry officer are perverse and punishment inflicted deserves to be set aside.

7. Opposite party has filed the written statement it is stated that the reference is bad in law and deserves to be rejected. There is no cause of action on the facts and law.

8. Claim application is bad in law for misjoinder of parties. This tribunal has no jurisdiction. It is stated that the appellate authority has already decided the appeal by order dated 10-9-99, much before the reference which is dated 30-9-99, 5-10-99. It is stated that a valid charge sheet fully legal and justify was issued to Sri Rakesh Kumar. It is stated that Sri S. N. Mehra, Dy Manager Personnel at the Zonal Office Lucknow, at that time (now in Bangalore) was validly appointed to hold inquiry. Inquiry was full legal and valid observing the principles and rules of natural justice. Copy of the enquiry report was sent to Sri Rakesh kumar affording him a personal opportunity of hearing. After giving personal hearing the punishment of stoppage of three increments was inflicted for the misconduct committed by him as per proves of the charges. Appeal had no merit and was accordingly rejected. Charges in the inquiry was fully proved and there were no biases giving or not giving of designation in the hierarchy of the bank of the signatory of the charge sheet, in no way affects the merit of the case. Similarly not giving designation of the appellate authority, in no way affects the merit of the case. opposite party has also filed and relied a circular No.2309 dated 28-5-81 and the relevant provisions of the BPS. The refore opposite party has prayed that the claim be rejected as the claimant is not entitled to any relief.

9. Claimant has filed the rejoinder reiterating the versions of the claim petition.

10. Claimant has not filed any oral or documentary evidence.

11. Opposite party has filed certain documents vide list paper No.17/1. These are order dated 10-9-99 passed by the appellate authority (photocopy), reply of the UBI dated 19-12-98 to ALC(photocopy) along with certain annexure.

12. Opposite party has also filed the enquiry proceedings and the appellate proceeding conducted by the opposite party, though it is photocopies but being relied by both the parties.

13. I heard the arguments and perused the record and the documentary evidence adduced by the parties.

14. A R. of the claimant through its union has raised certain legal objections and the legal flaws committed during the inquiry proceedings which goes to the root of the inquiry. He invited my attention towards paper no. 44 of

the inquiry proceedings which Ext.M-1 of the inquiry. This letter dated 8-3-97 issued by Assistant General Manager of the UBI asking Sri S. N. Mehra, Dy Manager Personnel and appointing him as disciplinary authority and also appointing him inquiry officer. He stated that in this letter the concerned AGM has relied the circular no.2309 dated 28-5-81 while appointing Sri. Mehra as Disciplinary Authority. Claimant has filed the copy of schedule of this circular dated 28-5-81. This schedule provides who can be the disciplinary authority and the appellate authority of which office and establishment in which the member of the award staff is working. It is mention and provided in this circular that branch manager under whom the employee is working authority above the branch manager/ Asstt. Superintendent in Zonal Office, Authority above Asstt. Suptd. in Zonal Office, Personnel Officer/ Suptds in the department of Personnel at Central Office authority above suptd. in the department of personnel at Central Office and in the case of appellate it is provided Asstt. General Manager of the Concerned Zone/authority above the AGM.

15. It is contended that not below the rank of branch manager can be appointed as disciplinary authority as per circular. Opposite party has argued that Dy. Manager can also be the appointing authority. I have gone through these facts in detail. When in their written statement and in the oral arguments opposite party is relying itself on their circular dated 28-5-81 and this circular specifically provides that the branch manager or authority above the branch manager and other authorities can be the disciplinary authority, then how can be a Dy. Manager who is junior to branch manager can be a disciplinary authority. I also put a question to the opposite party but he could not explain.

16. Claimant has also raised another issues like that the charge sheet served upon the claimant does not show the designation of the inquiry officer as well as the disciplinary authority.

17. It is also contended that there is also no designation of the appellate authority. It is also contended that the inquiry is also bias, findings of the inquiry officer has been passed without appreciating the evidence.

18. Opposite party contended that mentioning or not mentioning the designation does not affect the merit of the case of the decision.

19. I have gone though the each and every contention of both the parties, I find there is a major legal flaw committed by the Union Bank of India in appointing Sri S. N. Mehra, Dy Manager as the disciplinary authority whereas he could not be appointed as per provisions of the bank and the circular no. 2309 dated 28-5-81. In my view it goes to the root of the matter, therefore the punishment inflicted by Sri S. N. Mehra who is not the disciplinary authority is not sustainable in the eye of law. Therefore, the action of the management in imposing penalty

upon Sri Rakesh Kumar is not legal and justified as the disciplinary authority is not duly authorized to impose the penalty as per circular of the bank dated 28-5-81.

20. When the initial imposition of the punishment is not found justified then the question of examining the issue of appeal as contended by the claimant does not arise. Therefore, award is decided in favour of the claimant and against the Management of Union Bank of India.

21. Reference is therefore answered in above terms.

Dated. 22-12-09

RAM PARKASH, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 31 दिसम्बर, 2009

का.आ. 330.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार बैंक ऑफ बड़ौदा के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, कानपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 17 आफ 2005) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 31-12-2009 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल.-12011/18/2005-आई आर-(बी-II)]

यू. एस. पाण्डेय, अनुभाग अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 31st December, 2009

S.O. 330.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947) the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 17 of 2005) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Kanpur now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employees in relation to the management of Bank of Baroda and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 31-12-2009

[No. L-12011/18/2005-IR(B-II)]

U. S. PANDEY, Section Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE SRI RAM PARKASH, PRESIDING
OFFICER, H. J. S. CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT,
KANPUR

Industrial Dispute No. 17 of 2005

BETWEEN

The General Secretary,
Bank of Baroda Staff Association,
15/222, Madhav Bhawan,
Civil Lines, Kanpur

AND

The Regional Manager,
Bank of Baroda,
177, Regional Office,
Lanka, Varanasi,

AWARD

1. Central Government, MOL, New Delhi, vide Notification No. L-12011/18/2005-IR(B-II) dated 17-06-2005, has referred the following dispute to this tribunal for adjudication.

2. Whether the action of the management of Bank of Baroda in fixing the scale of pay of Sri Ram Charitra to one third of the wage scale and not giving him the benefit to annual increments granted from the year 2000 is justified and legal? If not what relief is the disputant concerned entitled to?

3. Claimant filed his claim statement through the General Secretary praying that he be awarded 3/4th scale wages from the date of appointment and he should be awarded all the benefits of a permanent employee. It is alleged that Sri Ram Charitra was interviewed on 19-8-91 by Regional Manager, Faizabad Region and was appointed as part time sweeper on 6th month's probation on consolidated wages. After appointment the bank has informed the Employment Exchange for regular absorption at the post of sweeper. Regional Manager, Faizabad Region being a competent/appointing authority has given 1/3rd scale wages to the workman with effect from 01-05-99. Annual increment from the year 2000 was allowed regularly to the workman up to the year 2004. Annual increment is granted only to the permanent employees. PF was deducted from the wages of the applicant with effect from the year 2000 to 2004 which was arbitrarily without any reason was stopped with effect from July 2004. AGM Varanasi Region has arbitrarily directed the branch manager to force the workman to sign the muster roll from 9-00 A.M. to 11.00 A. M. instead of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. Workman had been working 4 hours daily means 24 hours in a week. As per rule those who worked more than 19 hours in a week is entitled for 3/4th scale wages instead of 1/3rd scale wages. Bank has been giving the cycle and festival advances to Sri Ram Charitra which prove that the workman is a permanent employee of the bank. Aforesaid acts of the bank authorities amount to unfair labour practice, therefore, he has made a prayer for granting the relief.

4. He has also made an amendment application. In amendment he has alleged that the date of confirmation of the workman is 01-05-99. Workman was a permanent PTS and was supplied with three sets of cotton uniform and one set of woolen uniform was given in the year 1999 and onwards. He has also made a prayer to direct the bank to allot employee code number etc.

5. Opposite party has filed a written statement. It is alleged that the reference is vague as no date is mentioned as to from which date the 3/4 scale wage is denied. It is stated that the applicant was appointed as a part time sweeper on consolidated wages on 27-01-92. The service conditions are governed by provisions of Sashtry Award and Desai Award. As per his appointment letter his

engagement was for more than three hours but less than six hours per week. In any case his engagement has not been for more than 6 hours daily. Applicant was engaged on consolidated wages for a fixed monthly wages of Rs. 175 per month and he was required to work up to six hours in a week and he was paid accordingly. He was not entitled to any other benefits like LFC, leave, uniform and annual increments etc. Applicant was engaged for Motiganj Branch which has actual floor area 1089 sq. ft. and he is eligible for payment on the basis of aforesaid area on prorata basis. It is stated that after representing wrong facts by the petitioner regarding sweeping area and hours of work he was allowed 1/3rd wages of scale wage, however, it was subsequently detected and the mistake rectified by the bank. It is also stated that the employee's code number is allotted to only permanent staff members. Claimant is not entitled to that. He is also not entitled to any annual increment or deduction of provident fund. After making collusion with the staff of the branch he was wrongly paid cycle and festival advance for which he was not entitled. Opposite party has contradicted the averments made by the claimant and prayed rejection of the claim.

6. When both the parties filed the pleadings, then an application paper no. 20/1 was moved by the claimant through authorized representative for withdrawal of the case.

7. I have gone through the facts and perused the records. At the time of arguments opposite party was present.

8. I have gone through the application moved by the claimant through his authorized representative. It is stated by the claimant that a settlement have been arrived between the union and the bank and in the aforesaid circumstances, there is no need proceed with the present industrial dispute and he wants to withdraw the dispute.

9. Opposite party has not raised any objection.

10. Therefore, in the given facts and circumstances of the case the applicant has been permitted to withdraw his case. Therefore, the case is dismissed as withdrawn. Hence reference is disposed off accordingly against the claimant.

Dated 26-11-09

RAM PARKASH, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 31 दिसम्बर, 2009

का.आ. 331.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार मैं सहाय एयरलाइन्स लि., जेट एयरवेज लि. के प्रबंधन के संबंध में निदेशों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, चैन्नई के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 52/2009) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 31-12-2009 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल.-11012/20/2009-आईआर-(सी-1)]

स्नेह लता जवांस, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 31st December, 2009

S.O. 331.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947) the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 52/2009) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Chennai now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employees in relation to the management of M/s. Sahara Air Lines Ltd. Jet Airways Ltd. and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 31-12-2009

[No. L-11012/20/2009-IR(C-I)]

SNEH LATA JAWAS, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

**BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT,
CHENNAI**

Friday, the 18th December, 2009

Present : A.N. Janardanan, Presiding Officer

Industrial Dispute No. 52/2009

(In the matter of the dispute for adjudication under clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), between the Management of M/s. Sahara Airlines Ltd. and their Workman)

BETWEEN

Sri G.S. Ramesh : 1 Party/Petitioner

Vs.

1. M/s. Sahara Airlines Limited : 2nd Respondent/
L-70/329, Mahipalpur Extension 1st Party
New Dehli- 110037
2. M/s.Sahara India Commercial : 2nd Respondent/
Corpn. Ltd.Sahara India Centre, 2nd Party
8th floor No. 2, Kapoorthala
Complex, Aliganj,
Lucknow-226024
3. M/s. Jet Airways Ltd. : 2nd Respondent/
SM Centre, Andheri-Kurla 3rd Party
Road, Andheri East
Mumbai-400059

APPEARANCE

For the Petitioner : In perosn
For the 2nd Respondent/ 1st Party M/s Gupta & Ravi
For the 2nd Respondent/ 2nd Party M/s V. Devraj (AR)
For the 2nd Respondent/ 3rd Party M/s. Gupta & Ravi

AWARD

The Central Government, Ministry of Labour vide its Order No. L-11012/20/2009-IR (CM-I) dated 19-06-2009 referred the following Industrial Dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication.

The schedule mentioned in that order is :

“ Whether the demand of Shri G. S. Ramesh for his absorption in Jet Lite by the Management of Jet Airways with reference to the Share Purchase agreement of dated 1-4-2007 entered by the Management of Jet Airways (India) Limited, Sahara India Commercial Corporation Limited and Others and Sahara Airlines Limited is justified and legal? (ii) To what relief is the workman concerned entitled ?”

2. After the receipt of Industrial Dispute, this Tribunal has numbered it as ID 52/2009 and issued notices to both sides. First Party entered appearance in person the Second Party though their advocates.

3. When the matter stood posted for filing Claim Statement, the petitioner filed a petition to withdraw the dispute submitting that the matter has been settled with the Management under which he has received his claims in full and final settlement of the dues whereby he himself has reciprocated by foregoing any right for reinstatement. He prayed for permission to withdraw the dispute and to pass and award accordingly.

4. Points for consideration are:

(i) Whether the demand of the petitioner for absorption in Jet Lite by Jet Airways (India) is justified and legal ?

(ii) To what relief the concerned workman is entitled?

Point No. 1&2

5. The composition of the dispute under the settlement is recorded and the petitioner is permitted to withdraw the dispute. Hence the question as to whether the demand of the petitioner for absorption under the Respondent is legal and justified no more survives for a specific answer in terms of the reference. Since the matter has been otherwise settled between the parties inter se by satisfying the claim of the petitioner with the payment of money withdrawal is only to be sanctioned and I do so.

6. The reference is answered accordingly.

(Dictated to the P. A. transcribed and typed by him, corrected and pronounced by me in the open court on this day the 18th December, 2009)

A. N. JANARDANAN, Presiding Officer

Witnesses Examined:—

For the I Party/ Petitioner	None
For the II Party/ Petitioner	None

Documents Marked:**On the Petitioner's side**

Ex. No.	Date	Description
	Nil	

On the Management's side

Ex. No.	Date	Description
	Nil	

AWARD

1. The Central Government, MOL, New Delhi, vide Notification No L-40012/49/99/IR(DU) dated 26-7-99 has referred the following dispute for adjudication to this tribunal-

2. Whether the action of the management of the General Manager, Telecom Department, Kanpur in not regularizing and terminating the services of Sri Raj Kumar is legal and justified? If not, what relief the workman is entitled?

3. Brief facts are—

4. Applicant claimant Raj Kumar has filed this claim statement that he be reinstated with effect from 1-4-98 and he be provided with all consequential benefits. He stated that he had been working since 1998 on the post of Safai Karmchhari under Account Officer, PRA, Birhana Road Kanpur in the office of Door Sanchar. He had been working for the whole day but half day wages were paid to him and he demanded full wages number of times. He was asked to work not only as a Safai Karmchhari, but work of Farrash and peon was also taken from him. He had been working for the last 10 year but he has not been regularized. He moved a representation to ALC(C) for regularization with the case no. K-8 (2-1)/98-E-2. Being getting aggrieved due the case, the opposite party removed him from service on 1-4-98. This act of the opposite party is illegal and unjustified. His nature of work was of permanent nature. After removing him from the job the employer had employed the workers from labour supplier which is unjustified. During the period 88 to 1-4-98, he had worked without any break. He had worked for more than 240 days in each year. When the claimant was removed he was not served with any notice, he was not paid notice pay, he was not paid the retrenchment compensation, therefore, the opposite party has committed the breach of Section 25F and H of the I.D. Act. Therefore, he is entitled to be reinstated. It is also stated that he belong to S.C. category.

5. Opposite party has filed the written statement. It is stated that it is wrong to say that the claimant was working with the opposite party department since 1988 as a regular Safai Karmchhari. But he used to work some times and not regularly. It is stated that the claimant was engaged some times for two two hours and sometimes for four four hours, according to the exigency of the work, as the work was required to be done only two three days in a week, as the TRA Office Birhana Road Kanpur was also divided in two parts. It also there he was not engaged some times for months together. Whatever the work was taken from him he was paid accordingly and no victimization was committed. Now as per the department policy there has been no necessity of part time workers, therefore, there is no question of regularizing him. It is stated that there are

नई दिल्ली, 4 जनवरी, 2010

का.आ. 332.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार दूर संचार विभाग के प्रबंधन के संबंध में नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, कानपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 195/99) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 4-1-2010 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल. 40012/49/99-आई आर(डी यू)]

सुरेन्द्र सिंह डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 4th January, 2010

S.O. 332.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 195/99) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Kanpur now as shown in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Department of Telecom and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 4-1-2010

[No. L-40012/49/99-IR (DU)]

SURENDRA SINGH, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

**BEFORE SRI RAM PARKASH, PRESIDING
OFFICER, HJS CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT,
SHRAM BHAWAN A. T. I. CAMPUS, UDYOG NAGAR,
KANPUR**

Industrial Dispute No. 195 of 1999

In the matter of dispute between

Sh. G. C. Singhal, Distt. (Adm),
Bahujan Employees Telecom Asso.,
C/o O. P. Mathur, 117/K-36,
Sarvodaya Nagar, Kanpur,

AND

The General Manager,
Department of Telecom,
Kanpur,

only 25 post of Safai Karamchhari cum Farrash and on all these posts candidates of scheduled caste are working. There was no post vacant and no new post has been create. Other contentions of the claim statement have been denied and it is prayed that the claim is liable to be rejected.

6. Claimant has also filed the rejoinder reiterating his own versions.

7. Claimant has filed 16 documents vide list paper no 3/1. Documents are Description of work 1988-89, Description of work in between 1988-1996, Description of work of the year 1996-1997, Application dated 13-2-89, 31-8-95, 13-10-95, departmental letter dated 29-3-06, copy of application, copy of application dated 13-5-96, 15-7-96, 7-11-96, 14-2-97, 7-11-96, 11-7-97, Removal order dated 31-3-98, order of Thekeddari.

8. Opposite party has not filed any documents.

9. Claimant has not adduced any oral evidence despite sufficient opportunity. Opposite has adduced in oral evidence witness MW-1 Sri Santosh Kumar Mishra who is Account Officer BSNL.

10. I heard the arguments perused the records and the evidence carefully.

11. Claimant has not adduced any evidence on oath. Documentary evidence which has been filed, all are photocopies. It requires some proof to be proved.

12. Opposite witness MW-1 Sri Mishra stated on oath that the claimant was not working as an employee. He was not issued any appointment letter. It is wrong to say that he worked regularly in between 1988 to 1-4-98 without break. There was no contract in between the claimant and the opposite party. Claimant used to come as part time for two hours for cleaning purposes and he used to go after two hours. He never worked full time. He was paid the wages from contingency bill and not from salary bill. Now per departmental policy this work is not being taken. Now the work is taken through the contractor. There is no other sanctioned post of safai karamchhari or any other post he was not issued any termination order.

13. His statement has not been cross examined by the claimant. Therefore, after going through the statement and the record I find the statement believable. There is no appointment letter issued to the claimant. Claimant has not adduced any evidence.

14. Therefore, the claimant has failed to prove his case. Therefore, reference is decided against the claimant and in favour of the management.

Dt. 22-12-09

RAM PARKASH, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 5 जनवरी, 2010

का.आ. 333.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार बेसिक सीड मल्टीप्लिकेशन एण्ड ट्रेनिंग सेन्टर के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण नं.1, धनबाद के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 154/2000) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 5-1-2010 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल.-42012/287/1999-आई आर(डी यू)]

सुरेन्द्र सिंह, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 5th January, 2010

S.O. 333.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947(14 of 1947) the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No.154/2000) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court No.1, Dhanbad as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Basic Seed Multiplication and Training Centre and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 5-1-2010.

[No. L-42012/287/1999-IR (D U)]

SURENDRA SINGH, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. 1, DHANBAD

In the matter of a reference U/s 10(1) (d) (2A) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

Reference No. 154 of 2000

Parties : Employers in relation to the management of Asstt. Director, Central Silk Board.

AND

Their Workmen

Present : Shri H. M. SINGH, Presiding Officer

APPEARANCES

For the Employers : Dr. Ram Kishore, Scientist 'C'

For the Workman : None

State : Jharkhand Industry : Textile

dated, the 22nd December, 2009

AWARD

By Order No.L-42012/287/99-IR(DU) dated 3-3-2000 the Central Government in the Ministry of Labour has, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of

sub-section (1) and sub-section (2A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, referred the following dispute for adjudication to this Tribunal :

“Whether the action of the management of Basic Seed Multiplication and Training Centre at Kharsawan in terminating the services of Sh. Manjura Bakria workman w.e.f. 17-10-98 from the roll of BSM & TC is justified? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled?”

2. This reference case was received in this Tribunal on 20-4-2000. But till 30-9-2009 none appeared on behalf of the workman nor written statement has been filed on behalf of the workman in spite of notice being sent by speed post. It, therefore, appears that neither the concerned workman nor the sponsoring union is interested to contest the case.

In such circumstances, I render a ‘No Dispute’ Award in the present case.

H. M. SINGH, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 5 जनवरी, 2010

का.आ. 334.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार बेसिक सीड मल्टीप्लिकेशन एण्ड ट्रेनिंग सेन्टर के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण नं. 1, धनबाद के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 177/2000) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 5-1-2010 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल.-42012/29/2000-आई आर(डी यू)]

सुरेन्द्र सिंह, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 5th January, 2010

S.O. 334.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947(14 of 1947) the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No.177/2000) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court No.1, Dhanbad as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Basic Seed Multiplication and Training Centre and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 5--1-2010.

[No. L-42012/29/2000-IR (D U)]

SURENDRA SINGH, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. I, DHANBAD

In the matter of a reference U/s 10(1)(d)(2A) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

Reference No. 177 of 2000

Parties : Employers in relation to the management of Asstt. Director, Central Silk Board.

AND

Their Workmen

Present : Shri H. M. SINGH, Presiding Officer

APPEARANCES

For the Employers : Shri Ram Kishore, Scientist ‘C’

For the Workman : None

State : Jharkhand Industry : Textile

Dated, the 21st December, 2009

AWARD

By Order No.L-42012/29/2000-IR(DU) dated 30-5-2000 the Central Government in the Ministry of Labour has, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section (2A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, referred the following dispute for adjudication to this Tribunal :

“Whether the action of the management of Basic Seed Multiplication and Training Centre at Kharsawan in terminating the services of Sh. Sursingh Hombrom w.e.f. 17-10-98 from the roll of B.S.M.T.C is justified? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled?”

2. This reference was received in this Tribunal on 3-7-2000. In spite of notice being sent by speed post to the parties, none appeared on behalf of the workman for filing written statement even on 30-9-2009. It, therefore, appears that neither the concerned workman nor the sponsoring union is interested to contest the case.

Under the circumstances, I render a ‘No Dispute’ Award in the present reference case.

H. M. SINGH, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 5 जनवरी, 2010

का. आ. 335.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार सीनियर सुपरिन्टेन्डेंट ऑफ पोस्ट ऑफिस से के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण नं. 2, मुम्बई के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या सीजीआईटी-2/49 ऑफ 2002) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 5-1-2010 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल.-40011/34/2001-आईआर(डीयू)]

सुरेन्द्र सिंह, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 5th January, 2010

S. O. 335.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. CGIT-2/49 of 2002) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court No. 2 Mumbai as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Sr. Supdt. of Post Offices and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 05-01-2010.

[No. L-40011/34/2001-IR(DU)]

SURENDRA SINGH, Desk Officer

**ANNEXURE
BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. 2, MUMBAI**

PRESENT : A. A. LAD, Presiding Officer

Reference No. CGIT-2/49 of 2002

Employers in relation to the Management of
Department of Posts

The Sr. Supdt. of Post Offices,
City West Division,
Dadar, H.O. Building,
Dadar, Mumbai 400 014

...1st Party

And Their Workmen

The President,
Bharatiya Postal Employees Union,
32-33, Ibrahim Mansion,
Dr. Ambedkar Road,
Parel, Mumbai-400 012

...2nd Party

APPEARANCES

For the Employer : Mr. V. Narayanan, Advocate

For the Workmen : Mr. S. Z. Chowdhary, Advocate.

Date of reserving Award: 17-09-2009.

Date of Passing of Award: 26-11-2009.

AWARD

The matrix of the facts as culled out from the proceedings are as under:

1. The Government of India, Ministry of Labour by its Order No. L-40011/34/2001-IR(DU) dated 28th May, 2002 in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 have referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication :

“Whether the demand of the Bharatiya Postal Employees Union from the Management of Deptt. of Posts that the penalty imposed on Sh. D.R. Halwai vide letter No. MH/PM/DISC-56/97-98 dated August, 26, 1997 and MH/PM/DISC-60/97-98 dated 8-11-1997 be set aside and the loss suffered by the workman due to these punishments made good by payment of arrears is just and fair? If so, what relief the workman concerned is entitled to?”

2. To support the subject matter in the reference the Statement of Claim is filed by the Secretary of the Union at Exhibit 6 stating and contending that, the employee involved in the Reference was sent for training at Postal Training Centre at Vadpada from 23-12-1996 to 28-12-1996. The training course was “Speed Post Supervisor”. After completing said training it is stated by the Secretary that, the concerned workman was supposed to be posted as a Supervisor in “Speed Post Section” on a supervisory post. It is stated that, though he was qualified he was not posted on that post and was asked to work in cash department as Assistant Post Master (Treasury). It is stated that, this decision of Senior Post Master was totally against the oriented policy of the Department. It is stated that, the said training provided to the concerned workman was not utilized by the Senior Post Master. It is stated that, he was purposely posted in cash Section and is not just and proper. This was brought to the notice by the concerned workman to which his superior taken otherwise. Even concerned workman pointed out the irregularities in the working of the Senior Post Master. However, instead of taking any hint from the said advise and making improvement in the working, action was taken against the concerned workman on the alleged charge of insubordination. According to the Secretary of the Union, said decision is illegal and was taken with an intention to harass the concerned workman. Even punishment awarded to the concerned workman is not just and proper and finding given by the Enquiry Officer was bias finding as well as was not based on the evidence placed before him. So is it is submitted that, the decision taken by the Postal Department against the concerned workman be set aside with directions to the concerned department to post him on the proper post and reimburse him whatever loss he received as a result of the decision taken by Senior Post Master.

3. This is disputed by the 1st Party by filing written statement at Exhibit 9 stating and contending that, this Tribunal has no jurisdiction to consider the prayer of this type. It is submitted that, Bharatiya Postal Employees Union is not a recognized Union under CCF (RSA) Rules, 1993, as communicated vide letter dated 5th December, 1997. It is stated that, the Senior Post Master has right to utilize the services of the official as per the requirements. It is stated that, it is not the business of the concerned

workman to point out the faults in the order of the senior officer like Senior Post Master and cannot look into the working system of the senior officer like Post Master. It is stated that, he has committed fault by interfering in the administration of the Senior Post Master which require to consider. It is stated that, whatever decision was taken was just and proper and pray that, nothing happened against the interest of the concerned workmen. So it is stated that, the case made out by the Second Party be rejected.

4. Rejoinder is filed by the 2nd Party at Exhibit 12 repeating the same story as made out by it in the Statement of Claim.

5. In view of the above pleadings Issues were framed by my Ld. Predecessor at Exhibit 14 which I answer as under :

ISSUES	FINDINGS
1. Whether the Bharatiya Postal Employees Union has locus standi to espouse the cause?	No
2. Whether the domestic inquiry conducted against the workman was as per the Principles of Natural Justice?	Yes
2. Whether the findings of the inquiry. Officer are perverse?	No
4. Whether the penalty imposed on the workman vide letter dated 26-8-97 and 8-11-97 is justified?	Yes
5. If yes, whether the workman suffered loss due to the penalty as above imposed by the Management?	Does not arise
6. What relief the workman is entitled to?	Does not arise.

REASONS :

ISSUE NO.1:

6. 1st Party has challenged the locus standi of the 2nd Party Union who espouse the dispute of the concerned workman. But on that point nothing is stated by the Union to show that, it has locus standi to raise this dispute. According to 1st Party said Union is not recognized Union as per letter dated-5-12-1997. Said is not disputed by the Union. On the contrary Union and the concerned workman are silent on it and nothing is stated on that, I conclude that, Union has no locus standi

to raise the dispute. It is not shown by the Union that it is fighting for the benefit of its members working in the establishment of the 1st Party. Nothing of any type is stated by the Union on that point. So I conclude that, Union has no locus standi. Hence, I answer this issue in the negative.

ISSUE NOS. 2 & 3:

7. As far as quantum of punishment and finding of enquiry are concerned it is to be noted that, Union has led evidence of the concerned workman by filing his affidavit at Exhibit 22 in lieu of his examination-in-chief. Said witness narrates the same story as narrated in the statement of claim and pray that, the relief which is stated by the concerned workman in the Claims Statement be granted. In the cross he admits his signatures on Exhibits 10/3, 10/4 and 10/7. He admits that, order passed against him was challenged by him. He did not know whether his appeal is allowed or not. On that, 2nd Party closed evidence and filed closing purshis at Exhibit 23. Against that, 1st Party claims that, decision taken by it is just and proper. To prove that, Management filed affidavit of its witness P. Vishwakarma at Exhibit 24 on which he was not cross-examined by the Union. Said witness states that, whatever action was taken by 1st Party was just and proper and enquiry was conducted and action was taken. Evidence of 1st Party led in the form of affidavit at Exhibit 24 remained unchallenged. So all this reveals that, enquiry was conducted and finding was given on the basis of the facts before the Enquiry Officer. In this premises it cannot be said that, said finding is perverse. Besides, appeal preferred by 2nd Party was turned down. It reveals that, opportunity was given to the concerned workman. So I conclude that, finding is not perverse.

ISSUES NOS. 4 & 5:

8. It is to be noted that, the penalty was imposed on the concerned workman by letter dated 26th August, 1997 and 8th November, 1997 and the said is challenged by Reference of 2002. No case is made out and nothing is stated as to why he was so late. Evidence led by 1st Party is not challenged. All this reveals that, Reference is made just only to harass the Department which is a Government of India undertaking.

9. Considering all this coupled with the case made out by both I conclude that, the reference require to be rejected.

ORDER

Reference is rejected.

Bombay,

26th November, 2009

A. A. LAD, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 7 जनवरी, 2010

का. आ. 336.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण नं. 1, दिल्ली के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 4/2007) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 7-1-2010 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12012/87/2006-आईआर (बी-1)]

अजय कुमार, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 7th January, 2010

S. O. 336.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No.4/2007) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court No. 1, Delhi as shown in the annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the management of State Bank of India and their workman, received by the Central Government on 07-01-2010.

[No. L-12012/87/2006-IR (B-I)]

AJAY KUMAR, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

**BEFORE DR. R. K. YADAV, PRESIDING OFFICER,
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL
NO. 1, KARKARDOOMA COURT COMPLEX, DELHI**

I.D. NO. 4/2007

The Sr. Vice President,
All India State Bank of India Staff Federation,
1st floor, State Bank of India, Local Head Office,
Pt. Jawarhar Lal Marg, Bhubaneswar-751001
Bhubaneswar (Orissa) ...Workman

Versus

The Dy. Managing Director-cum-Corporate
Development Officer, State Bank of India,
Corporate Office, Mandadme Came Road,
Mumbai ...Management

AWARD

State Bank of India is a statutory body constituted under the State Bank of India Act, 1955. It carries on its banking business. Shri A.K. Malhotra, G.N. Parashar, K.G. Sharma, M.C. Sharma, Gopal Lal Meena, Ved Prakash Sharma, Tej Singh Ram, Vikram Singh, Prakash Bharti and B.L. Kanojia, employees/officers of the management bank, are involved in embezzlement falsification of record and criminal breach of trust. Cases were lodged against them in the various States, where they were posted in various branches of the bank. During the pendency of those criminal

cases against them, departmental actions were kept in abeyance. On 13-5-2004, the bank issued a circular detailing therein that Disciplinary Authority may review the cases and pass orders for starting the departmental enquiry and complete the process expeditiously, without waiting for the trial to be over. All India State bank of India Staff Federation (hereinafter referred to as the Federation) raised a dispute before the Conciliation Officer, claiming that the management bank wants to re-open the departmental enquiries, in utter violation of law, which were kept in abeyance due to pendency of criminal trials. The management bank filed its reply before the Conciliation Officer. Since conciliation proceedings failed the appropriate Government referred the dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication *vide* order No. L-12012/87/2006-IR (B-I), New Delhi dated 15-1-2007 with the following terms:

“Whether the action of the management of State bank of India in starting the parallel proceedings against the workman i.e. S/Shri A. K. Malhotra, G. N. Parashar, G. Sharma, M. C. Sharma, Gopal Lal Meena, Ved Parkash Sharma, Tej Singh Ram, Vikram Singh, Parkash Bharti and B. L. Kanojia is legal and justified? If not to what relief the workmen are entitled to?”

2. Claim statement was filed by the Federation pleading therein that service conditions of the bank employees, including the management bank are governed by Sastry Award, Desai Award and subsequent Bipartite Settlements. Disciplinary actions are to be initiated as per para 520 and 521 of Sastry Award read with subsequent Bipartite agreements. It has been provided therein that if the bank had taken steps to prosecute an employee or to get him prosecuted for an offence and he is not put on trial within a year of commission of the offence. The management may then deal with him as if he had committed an act of gross misconduct or of minor misconduct. In case the authority which was to start prosecution, refuses to do so or comes to a conclusion that there is no case for prosecution, it shall be open to the management bank to proceed against the employee as per provisions detailed therein in the settlements. Therefore, it is emerging that an enquiry can be initiated in case employee is not put on trial within a period of one year from the date of commission of the offence or the investigating agency decides not to proceed with the prosecution. In case any departmental proceedings are initiated pending the criminal trial, the same shall be stayed till conclusion of the trial. Despite the aforesaid clear provisions the management bank issued a circular dated 13-5-04 and instructed local head offices of the bank to reopen all departmental proceedings which were on hold, in view of the provisions of Sastry Award, Desai Award and subsequent Bipartite agreements. The instructions so issued by the management bank are arbitrary and illegal. It has been claimed that the management may be directed to abide by the provisions of

Sastry Award read with para 4 of the settlement dated 10-4-2002 and its action of issuance of that circular may be held inoperative.

3. The management demurred the claim pleading that on 10-4-2002 a memorandum of settlement was arrived at between the management of 52 banks wherein it was agreed that para 521 of the Sastry Award shall stand superseded. The President of India promulgated Central Vigilance Ordinance on 25-8-98 and the commission notified "Special Chapter on Vigilance management in public sector banks" on 29th of December, 98. It was laid therein that law of land permits prosecution as well as regular departmental action simultaneously, where the suspect official is primarily accountable for conduct which legitimately lends itself to both criminal prosecution in a court of law as well as regular departmental action, as a general rule, both should be lanced simultaneously after consultation with C.B.I. or other investigating agencies charged with conducting the prosecution. No Bipartite agreement should stand in the way of disciplinary action continuing parallelly with criminal investigation/trial. This is necessary in the interest of speedy action in vigilance cases. Consequently circular dated 13-5-04 was issued, which has been challenged by the Federation. It has been claimed that plea raised by the Federation is contrary to law and is liable to be dismissed.

4. Parties were called upon to adduced its evidence. Shri V. K. Malhotra, Vice President, All India State Bank of India Staff Federation, tendered his affidavit in evidence. He was cross examined in part on behalf of the management. During the course of his cross examination Shri P. K. Sharma, Assistant Secretary, All India State Bank of India Staff Federation had unfolded that the Federation had decided not to prosecute the present dispute.

5. Statement of Shri P. K. Sharma was recorded wherein he stated on oath that he was Assistant Secretary, All India State Bank of India Staff Federation and was authorised by the secretary of the Federation to make a statement in the matter. He proved his authority as Ex. W-1. He went on to narrate that the employees, on whose behalf the industrial dispute was raised by the Federation, were not cooperating with them. Employees have not advised the Federation about the latest position of the criminal cases pending against them. The Federation was not in a position to continue with the present claim. In view of the changed circumstances, the Federation does not want to prosecute the claim. Federation had taken a decision not to press the reference or espouse the grievance of the aforesaid employees.

6. In view of the statement made by Shri P. K. Sharma, evidence of the Federation was closed. The management also opted not to adduce any evidence in the matter. Submissions were also advanced by the parties claiming that the dispute may be answered in view of the circumstances, detailed by Shri Sharma, in his statement made on oath.

7. Since the Federation had opted not to give contest to the dispute, it is evident that the Federation had given up its stand against circular dated 13-5-04, issued by the management bank. Consequently it is evident that the management bank is free to review the cases for proceeding with the departmental enquiry against the erring official and to complete process expeditiously without waiting for criminal trials to be over. It is well established position of law that criminal prosecution as well as departmental action can proceed simultaneously. Therefore, an award is accordingly passed. It be sent to the appropriate Government for publication.

Dated: 24-12-2009.

Dr. R. K. YADAV, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 7 जनवरी, 2010

क्र. आ. 337.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार रिजर्व बैंक ऑफ इंडिया के प्रबंधन के संबंध में नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण-1 दिल्ली के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 5/2004) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 7-1-2010 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12012/252/2003-आई आर (बी-1)]

अजय कुमार, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 7th January, 2010

S. O. 337.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 5/2004) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court-1, Delhi as shown in the annexure in the Industrial dispute between the management of Reserve Bank of India and their workmen, received by the Central Government on 7-1-2010.

[No. L-12012/252/2003-IR (B-I)]

AJAY KUMAR, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

**BEFORE DR. R. K. YADAV, PRESIDING OFFICER
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-
CUM-LABOUR COURT NO. 1, NEW DELHI,
KARKARDOOMA COURT COMPLEX, DELHI**

I. D. No. 5/2004

Shri Dharam Pal-I S/o Sh. Hargyan,
R/o Jhuggi No. 435, Anna Nagar,
Tilak Bridge, Delhi

.. Workman

Versus

The Assistant General Manager (P)
Reserve Bank of India,
6, Parliament Street,
New Delhi-110001

.. Management

AWARD

Frequent leave applications moved by Dharam Pal irked his employer. He remained on leave for 13 months and 27 days, on 28 occasions w.e.f. 1-8-97 to 30-9-99. It led the management to issue a charge sheet dated 13th of January, 2000 for violation of regulation No. 39 of Reserve Bank of India (Staff) Regulation 1948 (hereinafter referred to as the Regulations). He had not furnished his leave address in leave applications moved by him and as such he was also charged for violation of regulation No. 81 of the Regulations. A domestic enquiry was conducted by Shri H. P. Nautial, who submitted his report dated 6-6-2000, concluding therein that Dharam Pal had taken leave in extraordinary circumstances. However, he has violated regulation No. 39 as well as 81 of the Regulations. A show cause notice was served upon him by the Disciplinary Authority and his services were dismissed vide order dated 25-10-2000. Appeal preferred by Dharam Pal could not evoke any response. He raised an industrial dispute before the Conciliation Officer. Since conciliation proceeding failed, the appropriate Government had referred the dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide Order No. L-12012/252/2003-IR (B-I) dated 2-1-2004, with following terms :

“Whether the action of the management of Reserve Bank of India in imposing the penalty of dismissal from service of Shri Dharam Pal-I S/o Shri Har Gyan (Sweeper Part Time) is just, fair and legal? If not, what relief the applicant is entitled to and from which date?”

2. Claim statement was filed by the workman, pleading therein that he was appointed at part time Safai Karamchhari with the bank on 14-5-90. He worked in sites allotted to him by his employer very diligently and efficiently. In 1997 his health started deteriorating. He used to fall ill very frequently, since he was allotted job of opening choked drains and as such used to face dangerous gases, which created adverse effect on his health. On account of ill health, he had to avail leaves during the period of his illness. Since he is uneducated and lives in a Jhuggi clusters, he used to submit his leave applications supported by a medical certificate, after getting it drafted from his colleagues. An action was initiated against him by the management alleging that he had availed unauthorized leaves for 13 months and 27 days from 1-8-97 to 30-9-99, without getting those leaves sanctioned. A show cause notice was served on him. He had satisfied his employer that leaves were taken on account of his sickness as well as sickness of his wife. Allegations were levelled against him that he has not submitted his address in leave applications. He presents that there was no need to mention his address every time on leave application, since his address was already available with his employer. Management acted in a prejudicial manner, since he belongs to scheduled caste community. A sham domestic enquiry was conducted and penalty of dismissal was imposed on

him. Appeal was also dismissed by the Appellate Authority without application of his mind. He presents that since dismissal is illegal, hence he is entitled for reinstatement in service with full back wages..

3. His claim was demurred pleading that he remained absent for 13 months and 27 days on 28 occasions from 1-8-97 to 30-9-99. He was absent on numerous occasions for reasons other than his own illness. During the period of his absence, he had not furnished his address in leave applications. Accordingly, a charge sheet dated 13-1-2000 was issued to him for violation of regulation No.39 and 81 of the Regulations. A domestic enquiry was conducted against him, in accordance with the principles of natural justice. Adequate opportunity was given to him to defend himself in the domestic enquiry. He was not discriminated in any manner and punishment was proportionate to his misconduct. He is not entitled to any relief, not to talk of reinstatement with continuity of service and full back wages.

4. On the basis of the pleadings of the parties, the following issues were settled :

1. Whether the enquiry conducted against the workman was fair? If so its effects.

2. As in terms of reference?

5. Issue No.1 was treated as preliminary issue and parties were called upon to lead its evidence. Shri G.C.Talukdar tendered his affidavit on behalf of the management. He was cross examined on behalf of the workman. Dharam Pal tendered his affidavit in support of his case, who too was cross examined at length by the management.

6. Preliminary issue was answered in favour of the workman and against the management, vide order dated 1-9-09.

7. The management examined Arvind Kumar to prove acts of misconduct against him. Workman opted not to adduce any evidence in rebuttal.

8. Arguments were heard at the bar. Shri M.Hussain, authorized representative, raised his submissions on behalf of the workman. Shri R. Mehendiratta, authorized representative, advanced arguments on behalf of the management. Written submissions were filed by the workman. I have given my careful considerations to the arguments advanced at the bar and cautiously perused the record. My findings on the issues involved in the controversy are as follows:

9. With a view to establish misconduct of the workman, Shri Arvind Kumar testified that the workman was employed as part time sweeper with Reserve Bank of India, New Delhi. From 1997 till 30-9-99 he remained absent on 28 occasions for total period of 13 months and 27 days. He was charge sheeted for unauthorized absence and for not furnishing his leave addresses in leave applications,

which were moved by him belatedly. He had also not submitted any medical prescription in support of his leave applications. He was very irregular in the matter of his service. In 1993 advisory memos were issued to him thrice, calling upon him to mend his ways. On 21-6-99 a memo was issued to the workman calling upon him to submit his medical prescription and investigation reports etc. immediately, to support his leave application. Despite the said memo the workman opted not to tender any document which situation compelled the management bank to issue a charge sheet. He was also verbally advised to submit documents in support of his leave application, but to no avail. He was appointed in 1990 and for last 7 years his leave record was very bad. On 15-4-93 a letter was written to the workman when he remained absent on 37 occasions for a total period of 149 days from 7-1-92 to 11-2-93, copy of which letter is Ex.MW2/1. On 29-4-99 a memo was issued to the workman copy of which is Ex. MW2/2. On 21-6-99 he was called upon to produce supporting documents to substantiate his leave application, copy of which letter is Ex.MW1/3. On 29-6-2000 he submitted his reply to show cause notice which is Ex.MW2/4. He annexed medical certificates with his reply, which are Ex.MW2/5 to Ex.MW2/17. During the course of his cross examination, he testified that memos dated 20-4-99 and 21-6-99 were personally served on the workman. Memo dated 15-4-93 was also served upon the workman. He explains that as and when workman moved an application for leave, he sought leave on medical grounds. He tried to support his leave applications with medical and fitness certificates. The doctors, who gave medical as well as fitness certificates, were doing practice far away from his residential address. Under these circumstances he was required to give his residential address, during the period of his leave.

10. When testimony of Shri. Arvind Kumar was closely scanned, it came to light that workman was irregular in attending his duties. Though he was employed with the bank as part time sweeper on 14-5-90, yet he was given a memo on 15-4-93 when he remained absent for 129 days for 37 occasions from 7th of January, 92 till 11-2-93. Memos dated 29-4-99 and 21-6-99 were also served upon him when he was irregular in attending his duties. Vide letter dated 21-6-99 he was called upon to produce supporting documents to substantiate his leave application. In reply to that memo he presented that he obtained leave on account of his ailment. He had presented records in respect of his leave applications before the Enquiry Officer. He assured the bank that in future he will be regular and one opportunity may be given to him to reform himself. Therefore, it is emerging over the record that the workman was irregular in joining his official duties since 1992. No explanation has been offered by the workman as to why he availed 129 days leave on 37 occasions from 7-1-92 till 11th of February, 93. It is obvious that he is slack and casual, in performance of his official duties.

11. Dharam Pal availed leave for 13 months and 27 days from 1997 till 30-9-99 on 28 occasions. In response to facts presented by Shri Arvind Kumar the workman confronted the witness with certain medical certificate during the course of his cross examination. When these documents were pursued it came to light that medical certificate Ex.MW2/5 relates to the period from 31st of January, 95 till 7th of February 95. Certificate Ex.MW2/6 relates to the period from 30-1-06 to 8-3-06. Certificate Ex.MW2/7 relates to the period upto 20-12-96. Therefore, these certificates are in respect of the period which is not relevant for the present controversy. These documents nowhere espouse the cause of the workman.

12. Certificate Ex.MW2/8, Ex.MW2/9, Ex.MW2/10, Ex.MW2/11 and Ex.MW2/15 were issued by Dr.S.P.Singh and Dr.Mukund Lal Munjal. Dr.S.P.Singh is practicing at Brahm Puri, Delhi while Dr.Munjal is practicing at Chuna Mandi, Pahar Ganj, Delhi. The workman resides at J.No.435 Anna Nagar, Tilak Bridge, I.T.O., New Delhi. It was argued by Shri R.Mehndiratta that neither any relation of the workman nor his friend resides in Brahm Puri as well as Chuna Mandi Pahar Ganj Delhi. The workman had not been able to explain as to how he obtained medical prescription from Dr.S.P.Singh as well as Dr. Mukund Lal Munjal. It was argued that these certificates were procured by workman from the aforesaid doctors by using unfair means. According to him with a view to ascertain genuineness of these certificates there is an obligation on the workman to provide his address to the management bank during the period of leave of absence. Neither that obligation was fulfilled nor he could explain as to how he got medical treatment from Dr.S.P.Singh and Dr. M. L. Munjal who were having their clinic in far flung area from his residence. Shri Hussain could not controvert the facts presented by management in that regard. Therefore, it is emerging over the record that the certificates referred above, were procured by the workman by using his influence on aforesaid doctors. He could not point out any reason justifying the fact that he went to Brahm Puri or Chuna Mandi Pahar Ganj Delhi, for medical treatment from the aforesaid doctors. It is not the case that the aforesaid doctors are having special knowledge and experience in a particular discipline of medical science and he went to their clinics to obtain specialized treatments. Consequently it is evident that the aforesaid certificates wherein ailment such as influenza and pain in joints are mentioned, were procured by the workman, with a view to substantiate his leave applications. Resultantly these medical certificates nowhere bring accolades to the workman.

13. Certificate Ex.MW2/12 was issued by Dr.Sumitra Pal of R.M.L. Hospital, when 8 days medical rest was advised to him by Dr.Sangeeta of that hospital. This certificate was issued for absence from duty w.e.f. 31-7-98, on account of recurring fistula in anus. A certificate Ex.MW2/13 was issued for one day by medial officer of the

management bank for his leave of absence for 21-5-79. Certificate Ex.MW2/14 was issued by Doctor Binit Kumar for his absence from the duty w.e.f. 23-5-99 to 7-6-99. Certificate Ex.MW2/16 relates to pain in lumber region, experienced by the workman in September, 1999. Certificate Ex.MW2/17 was granted by the bank's medical officer for one day leave of absence for 14th of September, 99, on which date the workman got himself examined in RML Hospital, New Delhi. Therefore, the aforesaid certificates nowhere substantiate the cause for absence for such a long period, for which the workman opted not to join his duties with the management bank.

14. Record lets us know that the workman was suffering from fistula. He got himself treated in LNJP Hospital, New Delhi, for the said ailment from 31-1-95 till 7-2-95. In December, 96 he was under treatment of St. Stephen Hospital for the said disease. Again he went to doctor M.L.Munjal for treatment for the said disease in June and July, 98. Dr. Sangeeta noted recurrence of fistula in anus in July 98. Some treatment papers are also available over the record to show that in October, 95 he was treated for fistula in St. Stephen Hospital. Again in August, 2002 he was admitted in St. Stephen Hospital with the same disease. A fistulous track extending from external opening in left perianal region extending cranially in para rectal location with internal opening at 3 O'clock position consistent with transphinctic was noted in anus. Associated infra levator posterior para rectal collection was also noted at 6 O'clock position. He was operated upon for the said disease on 23-7-2002. Therefore, a history comes over the record that since 1995 till 2002 the workman was suffering from fistula, for which he was treated/operated at various hospitals. This ailment may be one of the cause for which the workman obtained leave. However this ailment was at irregular intervals, while leaves availed by the workman nowhere commensurate with the period of his ailment.

15. As has come over the record, the workman remained irregular in attending his office. He had not attended office for long intervals, without any just cause. His absence from office is indicative that he is not a serious worker. Such an employee is burden on his employer. He cannot claim to continue in service. As a fundamental principles of justice punishment should commensurate with the guilt. When an employee is in the habit of remaining absent from his duties, without any just cause, his misconduct entitles his employer to remove him from the job. Therefore, I am of the considered opinion that discharge from services is the appropriate sentence which should be awarded to the workman. Consequently management is ordered to substitute punishment of dismissal with the punishment of discharge simplicitor from service operative from the date of the award. With this substitution of punishment for the workman, an award is passed.

DR. R. K. YADAV, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 12 जनवरी, 2010

का. आ. 338.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार स्टेट बैंक ऑफ इंडिया के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में विहित औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, कानपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 20/2007) को प्रकाशित करती है जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 12-1-2010 की प्राप्त हुआ था।

[No. L-12012/13/2005-आई आर (बी-1)]

अजय कुमार, डेस्क ऑफिसर

New Delhi, the 12th January, 2010

S. O. 338.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 20/2007) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Kanpur as shown in the annexure in Industrial Dispute between the management of State Bank of India and their workmen, received by the Central Government on 12-1-2010.

[No. L-12012/13/2005-IR (B-1)]

AJAY KUMAR, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE SRI RAM PARKASH, H.J.S., PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, KANPUR

I.D. No. 20/2007

In the matter of dispute between—

The Deputy General Secretary,
State Bank of India Karamchari Sangh,
K-46 Devandrapuri,
Kidwai Nagar, Kanpur.

And

The Chief General Manager,
State Bank of India,
Regional Office,
Mall Road, Kanpur.

AWARD

1. Central Government, MOL, New Delhi, vide notification No.L-12012/13/2005-IR(B-1) dated 04-06-07, has referred the following dispute for adjudication to this tribunal—

2. Whether the action of the management of State Bank of India, Kanpur, denying compassionate appointment to Smt. Razia Khatoon wife of late Shri Ali Akram is just fair and legal? If not what relief she is entitled?

3. Brief facts are—

4. Claimant/applicant Smt. Razia Khatoon widow of late workman Ali Akram has filed this application praying that she should be given compassionate appointment. It is stated that late workman Ali Akram was employed with

the State Bank of India, Regional Office in the personnel department on the post of Daftari and died in harness in the course of his employment on 09-01-95, leaving behind him the applicant his wife Razia Khatoon and five daughters, the name of the family members has been disclosed in the claim petition, who are claimant and others are the daughters of the deceased. She is getting family pension from the opposite bank amounting to Rs. 1600 and she has to feed three daughters along with her in this meager amount. Opposite party bank had made final settlement amounting to Rs. 1,78,600 in the year 1996-97. She has no other source of income except this meager amount of pension as such her appointment on class IV employee as dying in harness is most essential and her case should be considered on priority on human basis. Opposite party bank has provided employment to—

1. Rageshwari, water boy at the place of late husband Indrā Bahadur.

2. Shyam, as Farrash cum Water boy in the D.G.M., Section

3. Sri Sadhu

4. Ganesh as messenger

5. Smt. Baby Safai Karamchari,

6. Late Indra Bahadur wife of Rajeshwari

7. Shyam Kumar Verma at the place of Sadhu

8. Smt. Poonam Sharma at the place of Ramesh Chandra Sharma

9. Ratna Mishra at the place of late Samir Mishra

But the opposite party bank has singled her out and did not provide employment. She has already filed her application before the management well within time on 4-2-95 for compassionate appointment, but she was denied without passing an speaking order. Opposite bank vide their letter dated 24-1-98, had refused her appointment without giving any cogent reasons. She had made representation thereafter, but she has not been given any relief. Thereafter she approached to Dy. General Secretary of SBI Staff Association and through that Association she has filed the application.

5. Opposite party has filed written statement. It is admitted that Ali Akram was an employee of the bank. It is stated that his wife Smt. Razia Khatoon is drawing family pension of Rs. 1778 per month and Rs. 200 per month under the mutual welfare scheme. It is stated that Rs. 201520 was paid to Smt. Razia Khatoon as terminal dues. It is stated that domestic inquiry proceedings were going on against the deceased employee late Ali Akram and she was informed that her appointment could only be considered as per guidelines regarding appointment on compassionate ground i.e. after obtaining prior concurrence of Government of India, Ministry of Finance New Delhi, hence the bank had sought concurrence from GOI regarding her

appointment on compassionate ground, whereas, the GOI declined the appointment on compassionate ground of Smt. Razia Khatoon. It is stated that the present union which has filed the case has no locus standi and not recognized by the bank and late Ali Akram and his wife was also not the member of this union. It is also stated that Smt. Razia Khatoon is not a workman under the Industrial Disputes Act and the matter is also not covered within the definition of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, as defined under section 2(k) of I.D. Act. It is stated that there is no relationship of employee and employer between Smt. Razia Khatoon and State Bank of India therefore, the claim is not maintainable. It is stated that there is inordinate delay in raising, the dispute. It is stated that mere death of an employee in harness does not entitle his family to such a compassionate appointment. There is a scheme behind it under which compassionate appointments are govern, the details are mentioned in Para 9 of the w. s. and it is stated that as per clause 6(d) of the scheme it is material that in case where disciplinary actions and proceedings were pending against the deceased employee, appointment of dependant on compassionate grounds may be considered only after obtaining prior Government concurrence and late Ali Akram was charge sheeted by the bank regarding unauthorized occupation of bank's quarter. In Para 13 and 14 the opposite party bank has stated that terminal dues have been paid to the dependants of the deceased, employee. Therefore, they have prayed that the claim be rejected and other contentions of the claim petition have been denied.

6. Claimant has not filed any oral or documentary evidence in support of their, claim despite giving sufficient opportunities.

7. Opposite party has adduced oral as well as documentary evidence. They have filed 9 documents vide list paper no. 6/1. Documents are Letter of Chief Manager (P) dated 12-1-95, Letter of Chief Manager dated 4-3-95, letter dated 18-4-95, dated 24-1-98, letter dated 19-11-98, letter dated 25-5-2000, Scheme for compassionate appointment, letter of GOI dated December 1997, Assistant Labour Commissioner Claim and no other papers have been filed.

8. In oral evidence M.W.I Sri Utpal Kumar Banerjee has been produced, who is Assistant Manager SBI Kanpur.

9. I have gone through the whole record perused the oral as well as documentary evidence.

10. It is true that the claimant has not filed any documentary evidence, she did not adduce any oral evidence. It is contended by the opposite party that her pleadings are also not verified.

11. It is also contended that there is no relationship of employee and employer as she is not worker or employee in State Bank of India. It is also stated that the deceased employee or his wife were never been the member of this

Association and this Association has no locus standi. Applicant union is a minority union and also not recognized by the bank. Opposite party bank has filed the scheme for filling the appointment on the basis of compassionate appointment which is vide paper no.6/8 6/10 and M.W.1 stated that there was a departmental inquiry pending against the deceased employee Ali Akaram who is the husband of the applicant Razia Khatoon. She has applied before the bank claiming appointment on compassionate ground. Opposite Bank has sent the proposal to the GOI for seeking its concurrence, but the GOI declined and did not concur as per letter paper no. 6/11. Opposite party bank has informed the applicant vide paper no.6/5 dated 24-01-98, copy of which has been filed before the court. Letter dated 14-11-98 and 25-5-2000 has been sent to applicant Razia Khatoon which are paper no. 6/6 and 6/7. Therefore, opposite party contended that on this basis she is not entitled for seeking appointment on compassionate ground.

12. I have perused and heard the arguments adduced by the opposite party as claimant has not adduced any evidence in contradicting the opposite parties contentions and arguments. I find force in the arguments and the evidence adduced by the opposite party. Therefore in such circumstances the claim of the claimant is not acceptable. Hence reference is decided against the claimant and in favour of opposite party.

Dated : 6-1-2010 RAM PARKASH, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 14 जनवरी, 2010

का. आ. 339.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा 91-क के साथ पठित धारा 88 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए एतद्वारा तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस कॉरपोरेशन लिमिटेड, देहरादून (वडोदरा, अहमदाबाद, कैम्बे, देहरादून, उराँव, हजीरा और तातीपाका में स्थापनाओं) के नियमित तथा सी आई एस एफ कर्मचारियों को उक्त अधिनियम के प्रचालन से 01-10-2004 से 30-09-2010 तक की अवधि के लिए छूट प्रदान करती है।

2. उक्त छूट निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अधीन है; अर्थात् :—

- (1) पूर्वोक्त स्थापना जिसमें कर्मचारी नियोजित हैं, एक रजिस्टर रखेगी, जिसमें छूट प्राप्त कर्मचारियों के नाम और पदनाम दिखाये जायेंगे;
- (2) इस छूट के होते हुए भी, कर्मचारी उक्त अधिनियम के अधीन ऐसी प्रसुविधाएँ प्राप्त करते रहेंगे जिनको पाने के लिए वे इस अधिसूचना द्वारा दी गई छूट के प्रवृत्त होने की तारीख से पूर्व संदत्त अंशदानों के आधार पर हकदार हो जाते हैं;
- (3) छूट प्राप्त अवधि के लिए, यदि कोई अभिदाय पहले ही किए जा चुके हों, तो वे वापस नहीं किए जाएंगे;

(4) उक्त कारखाने/स्थापना का नियोजक उस अवधि की बाबत जिसके दौरान उस कारखाने/स्थापना पर उक्त अधिनियम (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात उक्त अवधि कहा गया है) प्रवर्तमान था ऐसी विवरणियाँ, ऐसे प्रारूप में और ऐसी विशिष्टियों सहित देगा जो कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा (साधारण) विनियम, 1950 के अधीन उसे उक्त अवधि की बाबत देनी अपेक्षित होती थी;

(5) निगम द्वारा उक्त कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम की धारा 45 की उप-धारा (1) के अधीन नियुक्त किया गया कोई निरीक्षक या निगम का इस निमित्त प्राधिकृत कोई अन्य पदधारी;

(i) धारा 44 की उप-धारा (1) के अधीन, उक्त अवधि की बाबत दी गई किसी विवरण की विशिष्टियों को सत्यापित करने के प्रयोजनार्थ; अथवा

(ii) यह अभिनिश्चित करने के प्रयोजनार्थ कि कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा (साधारण) विनियम, 1950 द्वारा यथाअपेक्षित रजिस्टर और अभिलेख उक्त अवधि के लिए रखे गये थे या नहीं; या

(iii) यह अभिनिश्चित करने के प्रयोजनार्थ कि कर्मचारी, नियोजक द्वारा दिये गए उन फायदों को, जिसके फलस्वरूप इस अधिसूचना के अधीन छूट दी जा रही है, नकद में और वस्तु रूप में पाने का हकदार बना हुआ है या नहीं; या

(iv) यह अभिनिश्चित करने के प्रयोजनार्थ कि उस अवधि के दौरान, जब उक्त कारखाने के संबंध में अधिनियम के उपबंध प्रवृत्त थे, ऐसे किन्हीं उपबंधों का अनुपालन किया गया था या नहीं, निम्नलिखित कार्य करने के लिए सशक्त होगा :—

(क) प्रधान या आसन्न नियोजक से अपेक्षा करना कि वह ऐसी जानकारी दे जिसे उपरोक्त निरीक्षक या अन्य पदधारी आवश्यक समझता है; अथवा

(ख) ऐसे प्रधान या आसन्न नियोजक के अधिभोगाधीन, किसी कारखाने, स्थापना, कार्यालय या अन्य परिसर में किसी भी उचित समय पर प्रवेश करना और उसके प्रभारी से यह अपेक्षा करना कि वह व्यक्तियों के नियोजन और मजदूरी के संदाय से संबंधित ऐसे लेखा, बहियाँ और अन्य दस्तावेज, ऐसे निरीक्षक या अन्य पदधारी के समक्ष प्रस्तुत करें और उनकी परीक्षा करने दें या ऐसी जानकारी दें जिसे वे आवश्यक समझते हैं; या

(ग) प्रधान या आसन्न नियोजक की, उसके अधिकर्ता या सेवक की, या ऐसे किसी व्यक्ति को जो ऐसे कारखाने,

स्थापना, कार्यालय या अन्य परिसर में पाया जाए, यह विश्वास करने का युक्तियुक्त कारण है कि वह कर्मचारी है, परीक्षा करना; या

(घ) ऐसे कारखाने, स्थापना, कार्यालय या अन्य परिसर में रखे गए किसी रजिस्टर, लेखा, बही या अन्य दस्तावेज की नकल तैयार करना या उद्धरण लेना;

(ङ.) यथानिर्धारित अन्य शक्तियों का प्रयोग करना।

6. विनिवेश/निगमीकरण के मामले में, प्रदत्त छूट स्वतः रद्द हो जाएगी और तब नए प्रतिष्ठान को छूट हेतु समुचित सरकार की अनुमति लेनी होगी।

[संख्या एस-38014/48/2008-एस.एस-1]

एस. डी. जेवियर, अवर सचिव

स्पष्टीकरण ज्ञापन

इस मामले में छूट को भूतलक्षी प्रभाव देना आवश्यक हो गया है क्योंकि छूट के आवेदन पर कार्यवाही करने में समय लगा। तथापि, यह प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि छूट को भूतलक्षी प्रभाव देने से किसी भी व्यक्ति के हित पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव नहीं पड़ेगा।

New Delhi, the 14th January, 2010

S. O. 339.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 88 read with Section 91-A of the Employee's State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948) the Central Government hereby exempts the regular employees of Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd., Dehradun (Establishments at Vadodara, Ahmedabad, Cambay, Dehradun, Uran, Hazira and Tatipaka) from the operation of the said Act for a period from 1-10-2004 to 30-09-2010.

2. The above exemption is subject to the following conditions namely:—

(1) The aforesaid establishment wherein the employees are employed shall maintain a register showing the name and designations of the exempted employees'.

(2) Notwithstanding this exemption, the employees shall continue to receive such benefits under the said Act to which they might have become entitled to on the basis of the contributions paid prior to the date from which exemption granted by this notification operates;

(3) The contributions for the exempted period, if already paid, shall not be refundable;

(4) The employer of the said factory/establishment shall submit in respect of the period during which that factory was subject to the operation of the said Act (hereinafter referred as the said period), such returns in such forms and containing such particulars as were due from it in respect of the said period under the Employees' State Insurance (General) Regulations, 1950;

(5) Any inspector appointed by the Corporation under sub-section (1) of Section 45 of the said ESI Act or

other official of the Corporation authorized in this behalf by it, shall, for the purpose of:—

(i) Verifying the particulars contained in any returned submitted under sub-section (1) of Section 44 for said period; or

(ii) Ascertaining whether registers and records were maintained as required by the Employees' State Insurance (General) Regulations, 1950 for the said period; or

(iii) Ascertaining whether the employees continue to be entitled to benefits provided by the employer in cash and kind being benefits in consideration of which exemption is being granted under this notification; or

(iv) Ascertaining whether any of the provisions of the Act had been complied with during the period when such provisions were in force in relation to the said factory to be empowered to:

(a) require the principal or immediate employer to him such information as he may consider necessary for the purpose of this Act; or

(b) At any reasonable time enter any factory, establishment, office or other premises occupied by such principal or immediate employer at any reasonable time and require any person found in charge thereof to produce to such inspector or other official and allow him to examine accounts, books and other documents relating to the employment of personal and payment of wages or to furnish to him such information as he may consider necessary; or

(c) examine the principal or immediate employer, his agent or servant, or any person found in such factory, establishment, office or other premises or any person whom the said inspector or other official has reasonable cause to believe to have been an employee; or

(d) make copies of or take extracts from any register, account book or other document maintained in such factory, establishment, office or other premises,

(e) exercise such other powers as may be prescribed.

6. In case of disinvestment/corporatization, the exemption granted shall become automatically cancelled and then the new entity will have to approach the appropriate Government for exemption.

[No. S-38014/48/2008-SS-1]

S. D. XAVIER, Under Secy.

Explanatory Memorandum:

It has become necessary to give retrospective effect to the exemption in this case as processing of the applications for exemption took time. However, it is certified that the grant of exemption with retrospective effect will not affect the interest of any body adversely.